BOMBAY COURIER.

Published every Saturday and Tuesday Morning.

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IT has been resolved, that all advertisemeuts which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government, properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER are meant and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21ST SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

PROCLAMATION.

Bombay to wit. BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol delivery, will be holden before the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House in the Town Hall, in Bombay, on Tuesday the Fifth day of July next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, and the factories subordinate thereto, and also to inquire, hear and determine, in like manner all treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortioners, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs, Oppressions, had, done, and committed by any of his Majesty's British subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependant upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that, at the same time and place, will be holden a Session of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences had, done, perpetrated or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above session, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court. Dated this 16th day of June, in the first year of the Reign of His Majesty King William IV.

G. ASHBURNER,
Sheriff.
[632]

ઢંઢેરો

(શ્રી•મુમબઇમાં) કું•ઢંઢેરો•ફકુચ•તથા•ખબર•ફીઆંથી•જાહેર•ફકુચજે•શ્રી•મુમબઇની•જુડીકેટરની•સુપરીમ•કોરટ•આગલ શેશંન•બેશશે•જે•ફકાંણે•કોરટ•લરેચ•તેજ• ધેકરમો•શ્રી•મુંમબઇના•કોટ•મધે•મંગલ વારને•દીને•આવતી•તારીખ ૫ મી•જુલાઇ મહીનાનીએ•ફલાઇ ૧૧ નાં•પેહલે•પોહોર નાં•શેશંન•લરાશે *

અને•તેજ•જગા•કુપર•તેજ•વેલાએ• આડમીરાલટી•શેશંન•એટલેજે•દરીઆવરડી ખાંતાંનાં•નેઆવની•શલા•બેશશે•શાશાકુ કે•જેકોઇ•માંણશનો•ટંનટો•અથવા•ખુંન• અથવા•વાંકાંણમોની•ચોરી•અથવા•દરી ઓનાં•ચાંચીઆ•ચોરો•અથવા•તરફટ• અથવા•કરેફ•બીજી•તફશીરનો•દાવો• હોએ•તેહનો•નેઆવ•છાંડે *

અને•કું•શરીફ•ખબર•ફીઆંથી•આપુચ જે•જેકોઇ•માંણશનો•ટંટો•ફઆ•ચોરી• ફઆ•ખુન•ફઆ•તરફટ•ફઆ•કરએફ ફંફ•બીજી•તફશીરનો•દાવો•હોએ•તે• માંણશ•પોતાનો•મુદો•ખરો•ફરવા•શાકુ• જે•દાફાડો•ઉપર•છાપેલોછે•તે•દાફાડે•તથા ઉપર•છાપેલા•ઠેકાણે•તાંફાં•તેહનો•ગુવાફી અગાર•શાફેદી•આપે•અને•પોતે•હાજર• થાએ•અને•માંણશો•કોરટના•હોકમ•વગર કોરટમાંથી•જાએ•નહી—તારીખ ૧૬ મી જુન•તથા•અંગરેજનાં•પાદશાફ• ઉલીઅમ•ચોથાનુ•વરશ•પેહલું *

જી—આશાળરનર

શરીફ•

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE Quarterly Army List, corrected to the end of April.

PRICE Rs. 3. [594]

BODEN PROFESSORSHIP OF SANSCRIT LITERATURE in the UNIVERSITY of OXFORD.

The Electors are the Doctors and Masters in convocation assembled, and the V. Chancellor has nominated the 15th March 1832 for the election.

The Professor must not be less than 25 Years of age, and before his admission, must enter his name upon the book of some College or Hall.

He must be admitted within Eighteen Months of his election, if elected while resident abroad, otherwise within two months.

The Professor is to receive his stipend from the day of admission, and that stipend is never to exceed £1000 per annum.

In the course of the academic year, he is to give 42 lectures at the least, and £10 is to be forfeited for every lecture omitted, and if he wilfully neglect to give one third of these lectures, the professorship is to be void.

Should any Gentleman be desirous of obtaining more detailed information, his enquiries may be addressed to the

Right Rev. the Bishop of Calcutta
[560]

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

THE Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information, the following Regulations for the Establishment of the Boden Professorship in Sanscrit Literature in the University of Oxford.

1st. The Candidate is required before his admission to the Professorship (subsequent to the election) to become a matriculated member of some College or Hall in the university of Oxford.

2d. The right of election to the Professorship is vested in the chancellor, Master and Scholars in convocation assembled.

3d. The day of election is fixed for Thursday the 5th of March 1832. The admission is to be within 2 months from the day ofelection, except in the case of a person elected when resident abroad, whose admission shall be within eighteen months from the day of his election.

4th. The Professor is to hold the Professorship for life, except in the following cases, viz.

1st. Of his not being a Member of the university of Oxford, and matriculated of some College or Hall therein.

2d. Of his professing any other Professorship in Oxford or elsewhere.

3d. Of his neglect of Professorial duties.

4th. Of his holding and teaching doctrines contrary to those of the established Church of England and Ireland.

5th. Of his gross or habitual immorality.

6th. The stipend of the Professor is not to exceed £1000 per annum, and is to be received from the day of his admission.

7th. The Professor is to be, not under the age of twenty five years, and to be well versed in Sanscrit Literature, and possessed of an accurate and critical knowledge of that Language.

8th. In the course of the academical year, he is to give 42 Lectures at the least, and for every omission of a Lecture, he is to forfeit the Sum of £10.

9th. If he wilfully neglect to give in the course of the academical year one third of the number of Lectures above mentioned, his appointment to the Professorship is to be ipso facto void.

Published by order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

JOHN BAX,
Sec. to Govt

BOMBAY CASTLE,
2d June, 1831. [590]

TO BE LET.—The Upper Roomed and Cool House, situated without the Fort on Baboola's Tank, lately occupied by Mr. Oakes, to be entered in immediately.

Ditto, Ditto, within the Fort, attached to the General Paymaster's Office, to be entered in immediately. For further particulars,

Apply to DADABHOY PESTONJEE, in the fort.

Bombay, 25th June, 1831. [591]

LIST OF UNCLAIMED LETTERS IN THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

1 Mr. Nichola Almeda. Bombay.
1 Esparanca de Mello. Do.
1 Mr. Haybell, Esq. Shooner Amelia. Do.
1 Khoodabux khan, Sepoy, 3rd. B. Co. 1. Reg. Madras N. I. Do.
1 Malabar letter. Do.
1 Lieut. Hunt, 1. Gren. Regt. Do.
1 Lieut. M. M. Shaw, 9. Regt. N, I. Do.
1 Joshua Cox, Colr. Sergt. Light Co. 31 Regt. Do.
1 Mr C. Watson, Sergt. Pension Establishment. Do.
1 Mr. W. Mar. No. 11. Do,
1 Captain A. Phibbs, H. M. 40 Foot. Do.
1 Mr. H. Miles. Do.
1 Mahomed Salay Ajoolkee, Ser. to Mr. Scott. Do.
1 Jamasjee Eduljee. Do.

F. BOURCHIER,
BOMBAY, *Post Mr. Genl.*

GENERAR POST OFFICE,
10th June, 1831. [567]

NOTICE.—Boats of every discription hauled on the hard on that part of the Coast belonging to the Hon'ble Company, between Mazagon-Dock and Fort George, are henceforth to Pay the same Revenues as Established by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council under date 12th August 1826 for Boats hauling on the Hard at Mazagon.

Boats requiring to haul upon the limits above specified, will make application at the Office of the Captain of Mazagon Dock Yard.

H. WYNDHAM,
Captain of Mazagon Dock Yard.
By Order of the Right Hon'ble, the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY,
June 13th, 1831. [564]

INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—that THOMAS GRAHAM Esq. a Captain in the 2d Grenadier Regt. of Bombay Native Infantry, hath presented his Petition to the Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying for the benefit of the act 9. Geo. IV. Cap. 73, and that he hath also filed a Schedule of his Estate and Effects in my office, and that by order of the said Court bearing date the 20th day of June instant, the matters of the said Insolvent's Petition will be heard on the first Monday in the month of July next at the hour of 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon. Any Creditors wishing to oppose the discharge of the said Petitioner, must give notice thereof to the Clerk of the said Court three clear days before the time appointed for the Hearing, and also file his Claim together with an affidavit in support thereof at the office of the said Clerk.

D. B. SMITH.
CLERK.

OAK LANE,
22d June, 1831. [574]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Petitions of the undernamed Insolvents are to be heard before the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Bombay on the third Monday in July next, viz.

NARRAN AMBAJEE,
HIRA VUSRAM,
HURJEEVAN HURIBAAI,
JAMSETJEE EDULJEE,
CARANY AHMED BIN MAHOMED ALLY,
SOMJEE VISSRAM,
JAMAUL NOURBOYE, ESMALL NOURBHOY, and NOURBOYE, Widow,
RAHIM JUGON,
BURJORJEE FRAMJEE,
THOMAS TWARES,
BUDROODEEN ACKBERALLY,
TUCKEA SADASEW,
TRICUMJEE PANDAJEE.

Any Creditor wishing to oppose the discharge of any of the abovePetitioners, must give notice thereof to the Clerk three clear days before the day appointed for the Hearing, and also file his Claim together with an affidavit in support thereof at the office of the said Clerk on paying the usual fees.

D. B. SMITH,
CLERK.

OAK LANE,
22d June, 1831. [575]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—That the Annual General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Civil Fund will be held on Tuesday the 5th Proximo, at the Warehouse Rooms at 12 o'Clock precisely.

By Order of the Trustees.
W. R. MORRIS,
Act. Sec. to the Civil Fund.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
CIVIL FUND OFFICE,
23d June, 1830 [550]

PROSPECTUS,

OF A GOOZERATTE PAPER about to be published twice a week, (on Tuesday's and Friday's) to be styled the "*Bombay Hurkaru and Vurtumân*," the first number which will appear on the 2d August next.

The Proprietor of the above in soliciting the patronage and support of the Native community of this Presidency, assures them, that no pains will be spared to make that Journal one of an interesting nature, to its subscribers, and that every means will be adopted to procure the earliest news, from England, China, and the SisterPresidencies, both of a Political and Mercantile nature.

Such Gentlemen of the native community, who are disposed to give their support to the Journal, by becoming Subscribers to it, will have the goodness to address the Editor, to the care of the Printer at the Courier Office.

To Subscribers 6 Rupees per quarter, and for all Advertisements 4 lines per Rupee.
[603]

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION for Probate of the last Will and Testament of SADASEW CASSENATH CHUTTRAY, alias BAPPOO CHUTTRAY, late of Bomba, Hindoo, deceased, both been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay to be granted to SUTTYBHAMA Widow VISHNOO SOONDERBHUT CHUTTRAY, WITTUL LUXOOMAN GODEBOLE, and WAMUNROW GUNNOO, the Executrix and Executors named in the said Will, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof---Dated 24th June, 1831.

PATCH,
PROCTOR.
(578)

जाहीर खबर

मुंबईकर हिंदु कैलासवासी सदा शिव कासीनाथ छत्रे यास लोक बापु छत्रे ह्मणत होते त्याचे सेवटचें मृत्यु पत्र ह्याचा अखत्यार घ्यावयाकरितां मुंबई जुडिकेटरचे सुप्रीमकोर्टांत वी धवास्त्री सत्यभामा व विष्णू सुंदरभट छत्रे व विठल लक्षमण गोउबोल व वा मनराव गणु वकिलातीन व वकिल ह्यांचिं नावें ह्याच मृत्युपत्रांत लिही ली आहेत याहीं अर्ज केला आहे किं आह्मास द्यावा याबाबद सर्व जे लोक समंध ठेवित असतील त्यांस जाण व्हावे ताा २४ जुन १८३१

पाच
वकील

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that probate of the last Will and Testament of THOMAS WILLIAM BROWNE, late of Bombay, Esquire, be granted to THOMAS JEFFERIES, of Bombay, Gentleman, one of the Executors therein named, reserving the rights of JOHN DILLON BROWNE, Esquire, a Captain in the Military Service of the Hon'ble Company on their Bombay Establishment, the other Executor, to come in and prove the same. Dated this 20 day of June 1831.

E. C. MORGAN,
[558] PETITIONER'S PROCTOR.

FIRST BOMBAY LAUDABLE SOCIETY.

THE half yearly Subscriptions to the above institution fall due at our Office on the 1st proximo.

W. NICOL AND CO.
Secretaries and Treasurers.

BOMBAY,
11*th June*, 1831. [582]

ADVERTISEMENT.

BRIGADE MAJOR, R. CROZIER, having taken charge of the Effects of the late LIEUT. THOMAS SUTTON, of the Regiment of Bombay Artillery, gives notice, that after paying Funeral charges, Servants' wages, and Regimental debts, no balance remains to be paid to the Sub-Treasurer.

MALLIGAUM,
17*th June*, 1831. [561]

ADVERTISEMENT.

THAT Moorar Dyal, Carpenter, having Mortgaged his House No. 26 to Sorabjee Jamasjee, Situated at Golwar's street, within the Town Walls, in the neighbourhood of the House belonging to Shapoorjee Motewalla, if any person or persons having any Claim, Demand, Mortgage, or Inheritable Right, are hereby requested to make known the same to the said Sorabjee Jamasjee at his Shop in Bazar Gate Street within fourteen days from the date hereof; or else they will be precluded therefrom.—Dated the 24th day of June 1831.

[583]

જાહેર•ખબર

ક્ષુદાર•મોરાર•દએઆલે•પોતાનુ•ધેકેર•એક•શીરાબજી•જામાશજીને • ગીરવી • આપીકુછે•તે • શ્રી • ફોટમાં•ગોલવારનાં • મોકોલામાં•શાપુરજી•મોતીવાલાના•ધેકેરની ખડોશમોછે•તે•ઉપર•નંબર ૨૬ મોછે—એ ઉપર•કરએક•લોક•અગાર•લોકોનો•દાવો અગાર•મોંગલ્ય•અગાર•ગીરવી•દાવો•અગાર વારશો•પોચતો•કોએતો•તેનાંઓને•જાંણ• કરેચજે•તેઓએ•આજથી•દીન ૧૪ ની• મુદતમાં•એજ•શીરાબજી • જામાશજીને • બજારનાં•દરવાજાનાં • મોકોલામો•એનાં • કુક્રાનમાં•જાકેર•કરે—મુદતપછી• કોઇનો દાવો•કબુલ•કરશે•નકી—તારીખ ૨૪ મી જુન ૧૮૩૧ *

ADVERTISEMENT.

PRANJEEVANDASS JAIRAM, a Banian of Bombay, hath this day contracted with Tucker Lliladher Mohunjee to sell his dwelling house descended to h m by way of inheritance, situate within the Town Walls, standing in Bhimjee Ramsetts Street, opposite to a house belonging to Jagonathjee Sunkersett in the neighbour of Lliladher Mohunjees dwelling house. All persons having claims, mortgage, or inheritable right on the same, are hereby required to apply to the said Tucker Lliladher Mohunjee within 14 days from the date hereof, or else they will be precluded therein. Bombay 23d June 1831.

[559]

જાકેર•ખાસ્કર

શ્રી•કુંબકવાલો•વાંણીઓ•પરાનજીવંનદાશ જેરાંમે • આજ • રોજે • પોતાનુ • ધેકેર • એક • વારશામાં • આવેલુછે • તે • કકર • લીલાધર • મોકનજીને • વેચાતુ • આપવાનુ • શાટુ • કીધુંછે— એ • ધેકેર • શ્રી • ફોટમાં • લીમજી • રાંમશેઠનાં મોકોલામાં • જગનાઠ • શંકરશેઠનાં • ધેકેરની શાંમબે • તથા • લીલાધર • મોકનજીનાં • ધેકેર ની • ખડોશમોછે—એ • ઉપર • શારવે • લોકોનો દાવો • અગાર • ગીરવી • દાવો • અગાર • વારશો પોચતો • કોએતો • તે • લોકોને • જાંણ • કરેચજે તેઓએ • આજથી • દીન ૧૪ ની • મુદતમાં • એજ • કકર • લીલાધર • મોકનજીને • જાકેર • કરે—મુદતપછી • કોઇનો • દાવો • કબુલ • કરશે નકી—તારીખ ૨૩ મી • જુન ૧૮૩૧ *

FOR SALE. At the Courier Office,

Bombay Calendars for 1831,		0	0
Indian Calendars for 1831,.....	2	2	0
Blank Powers of Attorney,.....	0	2	0
Ditto Interest Bonds,.....	0	2	0
Do. Policies,.....	1	0	0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,.....	0	2	0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,.....	0	2	0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,....	0	2	0
Plans of the Island,.....	1	0	0
Traveller's Itinerary,.....	5	0	0
Insolvent Debtors' Act,.....	3	0	0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed on moderate terms. [588]

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. That DINBAYEE, wife of ANDIAROO UNCHERJEE MANACKJEE BHUNDARAW has contracted to purchase of BALLA BIN MAHOMED ALLY PEMGARKEER, one apartment of his Dwelling house with its Ground, containing 80 feet in length, and 12 feet 6 inches in breadth, situated without the Fort Walls in the Bendy Bazar and in the neighbourhood of Bappoo Konkney, and his one apartment; if any person or persons having any claims, demands, mortgage, or inheritable right, he, she, or they, are hereby requested to make the same known to Andiaroo Muncherjee Manackjee Bhundaraw opposite to Manuckj e Sett's Agiary, within fourteen days from the date hereof, or else he, she, or they, will be precluded therefrom. Dated 21st June 1831. [554]

જાકેર•ખબર

ખબર•કીઆંથી•આપીએચજે અંધેઆકુ•મંનચેરજી•માંણેકજી•લંનદારા ની•ધણીઆંણી•હીનબાકએ•બાલા•કીન મકમદ•અલી•પંગારકર•પારેથી•ધંકેરમોનો ગાલો•એક•જમીન•શાઠે•વેચાતો•લેવાનુ • શાટુ•કીધુંછે•તે ૮૦ કીટ•લાંબો•તથા ૧૨ કીટ•ને ૬ ઇંચ•પોલોછે—એ•શ્રી•બાકારકોટ જીકીબજારમો•બાપુ•કુંકની•તથા•એનાજ બીજા•ગાલાની•પડોશમોછે—એ • ઉપર • કરએક•લોક•અગાર•લોકોનો•દાવો•અગાર માંગલ્ય•અગાર•ગીરવી•દાવો•અગાર•વારશો પોચતો•કોએતો•તેનાંઓને•જાંણ•કરેચજે તેઓએ•આજથી•દીન ૧૪ ની•મુદતમાં• અંધેઆકુ•મંનચેરજી•માંણેકજી•લંનદારાને શેઠ•માંણેકજીની•અગીઆરીની•શાંમબે• જાકેર•કરે—મુદતપકી•કોઇનો•દાવો•કબુલ કરશે•નકી—તારીખ ૨૧ મી•જુન ૧૮૩૧

NOTICE.—The partnership business existing between Merwanjee Jeejebhoy, and Burjorjee Framjee, as Brokers, having been dissolved on the 18th of April last by mutual consent, all persons who may have any Claim or Claims or Demands on the said Merwanjee Jeejebhoy and Burjorjee Framjee, prior to that date, are requested to make the said known within one month from the date hereof, to Burjorjee Framjee, who is empowered to settle and grant a discharge, all claims which do not appear within the above period will be considered Null and Void.—Dated this 25th Day of June 1831. [576]

CABINET FURNITURE.

DAILY expected to arrive from Calcutta. A select assortment of modern Household Furniture, manufactured by Messrs. Currie & Co. consisting of Billiard Tables, Book Cases, Almirahs, Dining, Breakfast, Card, Sofa, Toilet and Pier Tables, Couches &c.

PRICES MODERATE.

Intimation of its arrival, and where it will be placed on view, will be hereafter given.

ROBERT WHITE.
Bombay, 24 *June*, 1831. [568]

MESSRS JEHANJEER NASSERWANJEE & CO beg to acquaint the public, that they have lately purchased of the H. C Ship Hythe, Butts & Hogdsheads of the real & best fresh Hodgson Beer, for sale at their shop opposite to Government House. [602]

FORTY NINTH MADRAS GOVT. LOTTERY.

TICKETS in the 1st Class of the above are for sale at the Office of HUNSRAZ HURRYDASS in Nisbett Lane at 18 Rupees each. Cash. [601]

STOLEN, From the Government Institution in the Camp near Poona in the month of November last, a gold Chronometer by Earnshaw No. 2108 or 240, the former being the, number of the Chronometer, and the latter the number of the same upon an improved construction. Any person or persons bringing the same to the Editors of the Gazette or the Courier, Bombay, or to the Government Institution at the Sungum near Poona, or leading to the discovery of the same, will be handsomely rewarded. [585]

MDU COS begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Presidency that he continues to give instruction in the FRENCH LANGUAGE, FENCING and DANCING. A Note addressed to him at the Courier Office, or at No. 5, Meadow Street, will be immediately attended to. [592]

HODGSON'S Beer for sale at the Godowns of Dirom Carter, & CO. price Rs. 130 Hhd. Cash.

[596] *Bombay*, 25*th June*, 1880

EDULJEE CURSETJEE SONS will Sell by Public Auction on monday next the 27th Instant at t eir Rooms—Chairs, Couches, Tables, Glass and Queens Ware, Wearing Apparel, a Variety of Gilt Jewellery, Cutlery, Palanqueens, tents &c &c.

[577] *Bombay*, 25*th June*, 1831.

ON Wednesday next the 29th Inst. FRITH BOMANJEE and CO. will sell by public auction at their Rooms, an extensive assortment of Queens Ware, imported per Earl of Eldon, comprizing complete Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Services of elegant and novel patterns, also English Blankets, Kidderminster Carpets, of small size, Cotton Handkerchiefs, Half Hose, Black Lead Pencils, Table Cutlery, Hodgson's Ripe Beer in Bottles, and various other articles.

At Noon any Carriages or Cattle that may offer. [564]

PIANO FORTES FOR SALE.

FRITH BOMANJEE and CO. have the following superior Instruments for sale. A Superb full toned Cabinet Piano Forte, by M. Clementi, price.... .... 1200 Rs.
A very elegant Cottage Piano by Butcher..... 700,
A neat Do. Do. by Will kinson. 400.

[565]

FRITH BOMANJEE and CO. have just received for sale on Commission, an assortments of ready made Wearing Apparel, consisting of Dress and Frock Coats, Vests, Trowsers &c. &c. *Nesbit Lane*, *June* 24*th*, 1831. [566]

REAL HIGHLAND WHISKEY.

FRITH BOMANJEE & CO. Have for Sale, a few dozens of the above at 24 Rupees per Doz.

ALSO.

Superior Fresh Manilla & Havannah Cigars.

[571] *Bombay*, 25*th June*. 1831

FRITH BOMANJEE & CO.—Beg to announce the receipt of an assortment of Silver Plate of a description and value rarely met with, it comprizes, Salvers large and small, Bread Baskets, Cake Baskets, Cruet Frames, Tea Service, Bread Racks, Ink Stands, Bottle Hides, Tea Caddies, and a Splendid Ewer.

Dessert Knives and Forks, and a Highland Dirk, richly mounted with Caion goram head and Ornaments.

The whole are of the most fashionable and elaborate Workmanship and are moderately priced

[572] *Nesbit Lane*, *June* 25*th*, 1831.

FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO.—Have for sale two very highly finished double barrel'd Percussion Guns with back action Locks, fitted complete in mahogany cases, and made by the celebrated *Chas. Moore*, St. James's Street, London, price each 650 Rs.

Also a very superior double barrel Percussion Gun by MORTIMER. price 600 Rs. [573]

FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO.—have received for sale a selection of new and much admired Music, consisting of Duetts, Trios, Solos, for Piano, Flute, and Violin, by Becthoven, Berbiguier, Druet, Forde, Kohler, Chaulieu, Hummel, Hunter, Dressler, &c. &c.

ALSO

A Variety of Instruction Books.

[569] *Nesbit Lane*, 25*th June*, 1831.

WINES FOR SALE. FRITH BOMANJEE & Co. Beg to offer the following Superior Wines for sale at the Prices annexed.

Fine old Hock, at per Doz.		Rs.	40
Schlauss Johannisberg	"	"	25
CLARETS.			
Gledstane English Claret	36 Rs. per do.		
" La Rose.	30	"	"
Grain Vin de Rochette	" 30		Imported to order ex Hebe
" " " Monton	" 30		
St. Julian	" 20		
St. Estephe	" 25		
Hautbrion	" 20		
Sauterne	" 15		

[570] *Nesbit Lane* 25*th June* 1831.

NOTICE—GOPALDOSS NAGURDOSS begs to inform the Holders of his Grand Lottery Tickets, that he has discontinued his Scheme of the same, and the holders thereof is requested to send to him either for Payment, or a renual in the Lottery Tickets of SORABJEE FURDOONJEE MAMA.

[579] *Bombay*, 23*th June*, 1831.

TO BE LET.—That Commodious and airy House next to General Boyé's Bungaloe, in Colabah, and lately occupied by the late T. W. Browne Esq. deceased, together with the stables, Coach House, and other out offices—and also two small Houses next to the Gun Carriage Manufactory; one lately occupied by Mr. F. Horne, and the other by Captain Lungley. Apply to Bomanjee Bazonjee in Church Gate Street.

[589] *Bombay*, 25*th June*, 1831.

FOR SALE by Auction BECK & Co. On Tuesday next 28 instant, will despose of by public outcry, the undermentioned goods, vizt. Sundry articles of plate comprising a pair of very neat fluted Sugar Pots, an Egg frame with Spoons, Tea and Milk Pots, Salt Cellers, Gravy Spoons &c, a variety of plated, Glass, and Queens Ware, the remains of an Invoice of Piece Goods, consisting of broad Sheeting, Madapollams, Senna Cloths, Europe Table Cloths, and Towelling, Madras Chintzes, Curtain Gauze, Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs, white and brown Nankeens, 60 handsome Looking Glasses in gilt frames of sizes, Cutlery, Buggy Lamps, Salted Salmon and Herrings in Jars, Madeira, Sherry, Port, and Hodgsons, beer in bottles, sundry office Furniture, belonging to the late Mr. Brown's Estate, consisting of Desks, Bookshelves, Tin boxes &c, a variety of Household Furniture, a small of quantity of Wearing Apparel, and at 1 P. M. a few saddle and Draught Horses.

[581] *Forbes Street*, 25 *June*, 1831.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO BE SOLD, A very superior, substantial Building, lately occupied as the Mess House of the Regiment of Artillery at Matoongha, in excellent repair, and elegible as a dwelling House, with outhouses attached, and a considerable extent of excellent Garden or Batty ground adjacent held at a quit rent from Government of one Rupee per annum.

Further particulars may be obtained and a plan of property be seen, on reference to Major Manson, President of the Artillery Regimental Mess Committee.

Bombay, 24*th May*, 1831.

[584]

જાકીર•નામો

એક•ધણી•નામી•મજબુત•હવેલી•કાલ શ્રી•માટુંગા•મધેના•તોકખાના • રીજીમેંટ ના•જમણવાર•શાકુ•લીધેલી•કૃતી•અને • શારી•શમરાવેલીછે•અને•રેકેવા • જોગા • તથા•તેની•લગાતી•બીજાં•છાપરાં • તથા• આશપાશની•મોટી•વીશાલ•અને•શારી• બાગાજની•અથવા • જરાજની • જમીન • શરદારમાથી•વરશ ૧ નો•રુપીઓ ૧ લેખે લાકેલીદીછે•તે•વેચવાનીછે•વીગરે•બીજુ કંઇ•પુછકુ•કોએ•અથવા•તે•મેરો•જોવાં કોએતો•તોકખાના • રીજીમેંટની•[illegible] વારી•શલાના•મોખી•મેજર•માંશન•શાકેબ પાશે • જકુ—તારીખ ૨૪ મી•મેએ•શને ૧૮૩૧ શ્રી•મુંબઇ *

जाहेर नामा

एक बहुतनामि मजबुत हवेली सांप्रत माटंग्या मधिल तोफखाना री जिमेंटाचे जेवणा वळीस्तव घेतली होति आणी चांगली साकारलेली आणि राहाण्या योग्य व त्याचा लगतिं दुसरी छापरिं व आसपासील मोठी विशाळ आणि संदर बागाइति की वा जिराइति जमीन सरकारांतुन सालीना रुा १ प्रमाणे भाड्याने घेत ली आहे ती वीकायाची आहे सीवा य दुसरें काहिं पुसणे असल्यास की वा तिंघरे वगैरे पाहायाचीं असल्या स तोफखाना रोजीमेंटाची जेवण स भेंतील प्रमुख मेजर मांसन साहेब यांजकडेस जावें ता २४ मेये सन १८३१ मुकाम मुंबई

A CARD.—A young man, lately arrived from England, overland, wishes to return in attendance on a Family, or Two Single Gentlemen. The most satisfactory references can be given. Apply to X. Y. Z. Courier office. [587]

FOR SALE.—A variety of Chain Cables and Anchors for Vessels of 300 to 800 Tons burthen, also an assortment of best Chain Iron Top Sail Sheets, Tie Chains, and Bobstay Chains, from Messrs. Acraman of Bristol.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.

[595] *Bombay*, 25*th June*, 1831.

A YOUNG MAN (a European) would be glad to proceed to England in attendance on a Family, or as Cuddy Servant. Direct to A. B. Courier Office.

[598]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

at Godowns of Messrs.
TON AND CO.
e London Particular Madeira,
essrs. Scott Loughnan Penfold
.....Rs. 300 per Hhd.
rs. A. and
tle and
riffe Wine..Do. 400 per Pipe.
Do.....Do. 200 per Hhd.
s. R. and
urne and
Leith Fine
t Wine.....Do. 25 per Dozen
laret.....Do. 25 per Dozen.
Messrs. Cun-
and Co. of
aux, Claret....Do. 12 per Dozen.
Sparkling En-
h Champagne....Do. 30 per Dozen.
Still Champagne
om Messrs. Rui-
rt and Son.....Do. 30 per Dozen.
Marsalla Wine....Do. 500 per Pipe.
Do.....Do. 250 per Hhd.
Do.....Do. 150 per Qr. Cask.

6] *Bombay, 25th June*, 1831.

O BE SOLD.—A Substantial and commodious Dwelling-House, on Suree road, near Matoongha, with -houses, Stable, Garden, and Ground acent to the extent of Thirty nine Be-s;—part of which is held from Govern-nt on a renewable lease, and the remain-r at a quit rent, of one Rupee per an-um.

For particulars refer to Captain JACOB, rtillery. [593]

શ્રી•રવીવરીનાં•રશ્મા•ઉપર•માટુંગાની
શે•મોહોટું•મજબુત•ઘર ૧ રહેવાનું•તયા
ના•લગતાં•છાપરાં•તથા•તબેલો•તથા•
થા•તેના•આશપાશની•જમીન•બધી
ને•ખીધા ૩૯ છે•તેમાથી•થોડીએક•
•પટો•ઉરીને•શરકાર•પાશેથી•લીધેલી છે
થા•બીજી•૬૨•વરશ ૧ નુ•લાકુ•ઠરાવી•
લીધેલીછે•તે•વેચવા•ઉાડીછે.એની•બીજી•
વીગત•ઉપતાંત•જાણવા•આરટીલીરીનો•
શાહેબ•એ•પાશે•ગએઆથી•ખબર•પડશે ॐ
શ્રી•ખુંમબઇ•અધે•તા• ૨૫ મી•મેએ ૧૮૩૧

सींवडिच्या रस्त्यावर माटुंग्या न
जिक मोठें मजबुत घर एक राहा
अंगभुत छापरिं व
बाग व त्याचे आसपास
जमीन अवघी मीळुन बिघे ३९ आ
हेत त्यांतुन कांहिक नवा पट्टा क
न सरकारांतुन घेतली आहे व का
हिक प्रतिवर्षाचें भाडें ठराउन घेत
ी आहे तं वीकायास काढलें आहे
विशो दुसरी बातमि कपतान जा
ब आटीलिरिचा साहेब याकडे गे
यास सांपडेल मुंबैमधे तारिख २५
ी मेये सन १८३१

For Freight or Passage to Liverpool.

THE Fine Ship OTHELLO, 403 Tons, H. S. THOMSON Commander, carries an experienced Surgeons and will sail early in July. Application to be made to the Commander on board or at the office of Messrs REMINGTON AND CO. where plans of the Accommodations may be seen.

Bombay, 25th June, 1831.

[599]

For Freight or Passage to London.

THE Ship EARL OF ELDON, of 600 Tons, EDWARD THEAKER, commander, will positively sail on the 25th July. This Ship has a poop with excellent accommodations for passengers, and carries a Surgeon. Apply to Captain Theaker or to RITCHIE FINLAY AND CO.

[600] *Bombay, 21st June*, 1831.

Freight for Opium only.

SHIP Good Success, will positively Sail early in the next springs for China. Apply to MESS. JUMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY & CO.

[580] *Bombay, 24th June*, 1831.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14 *June*, 1831.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council

No. 244. In conformity with the practice which obtains under the Presidency of Bengal, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the issue of sashes to the Non Commissioned Officers of this Army be made quadrennially, instead of bienially; and that this rule have effect from the year the last supply was made to the Troops on this Establishment.

Under the above arrangement, the next issue of the article in question will be due with the Clothing for the year 1831.

Bombay Castle, 16*th June*, 1831.

No. 245. The Right Honble the Governor in Council directs that the following promotions take place.

Infantry.

Senior Major R. Barnwall to be Lieutenant Col. vice Whitehill deceased. Date of Rank, 10th June 1831

26th Regiment N. I.

Senior Captain M. Soppitt to be Major, and Lieutenant G. Smith, to be Captain in succession to Barnwall promoted. Date of rank, 10th June 1831.

Supernumerary Lieutenant G. Wilson to be admitted on the effective strength from the 10th June 1831, vice Smith promoted.

No. 246. Authentic information having been received of the death of Lieutenant C. A. Hawkins, of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, which took place in England on the 5th May 1830, the following alteration and promotion is made.

8th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant A. Thomas, admitted on the effective strength from the 6th May 1830, vice C. A. Hawkins, deceased.

Ensign F. Cristall to be Lieutenant vice Levingston promoted. Date of rank, 6th Dec. 1830.

Supernumerary Ensign W. R. Duff to be admitted on the effective strength from the 6th December, 1830, vice Cristall promoted.

No. 247. The rank of Assistant Surgeon Henry Charles Heath, having been received from the Hon'ble Court of Directors. Commission is assigned to him from the 21st August 1830 the date of his departure from Europe.

Bombay Castle, 18*th June* 1830.

No. 248. The following appointment is made.

8th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign R. W. Horne to be Interpreter in the Maratta language Date of rank, 5th May 1831.

No. 249. Ensign W. Topham of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry has returned to his duty without prejudice to his rank by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors Date of arrival 9th June, 1831.

Bombay Castle, 20*th June*, 1831

No. 250 The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased by a resolution passed in the Marine Department, to direct that Assistant Surgeon J. Bourchier, be placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, for Marine duty.

Bombay Castle, 22*d June*, 1831.

No. 251. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased by a Resolution passed in the General Department, to permit Captain J. T. Molesworth to proceed to the Deccan for six months for the recovery of his health.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS,
Chief Sec.

HIGH WATER TABLE,—JUNE 25TH 1831.

Saturday		11 36
Sunday		0 10
Monday		0 21
Tuesday		0 57
Wednesday		1 38
Thursday		2 23
Friday		4 27

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 months sight at 1 | 8½ *a* 1 | 9
Calcutta 30 days 105½ B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.
Madras 30 days 101 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras Do.
Remittable Loan 142 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca Do.

1823 5 per Cent 106 at 116	Do.	Do.	Do.
1825 5 per Cent 114	Do.	Do.	Do.
1829 | 30 5 per Cent 111	Do.	Do.	Do.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Ensign W. Blenkins, 6th Regt N. I.
Cornet S. K. Erskine, 1st Regt. Lt. Cavalry from Sholapoor.
Assist. Surg. John Bourchier, M. Est. from Poonah.
Assist. Surg. Patrick Stewart, M. Est. from England.
Lieut. Brabazon, Artillery, from Do.
Cadet C. Yorke, Artillery, from Do.
Lieut. D. Malcolm, 3d Regt. N. I. from Do.

DEPARTURES.

Assist. Surg. P. Stewart, to Tanah.
Lieut. Wingate, Eng. to Seroor.
Assist. Surg. W. N. C. Graham, M. D. Artillery to Ahmednuggur.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Kavel, on Wedesday the 22nd. Instant, at a quarter past 3 o'clock, A. M. the Wife of Mr. Pascoal A. De Souza, Organist of St. Thomas's Church, of a Daughter.

Dharwar, on the the 15th Instant, Mrs. Carvalho was safely delivered of a son.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

Do. 17. Ship Good Success, William Durant, Master, from China 24th April 1831. Anger 22d May.

Passengers.—Mrs. Durant.

June 18. Barque Discovery, C. E. Rybot, Master, returned from Sea.

Do. 19. The Hon'ble Company's Ship General Kyd, Capt. Alexander Nairne, from England, Downs 25th January 1831. and St. Helena 28th April 1831.

Passengers.—Mr. Ed. Dallas writer, Mr. Char. Dallas Lt. Bengal Artillery, Mrs. B. Dallas wife of do. Mary Harris Servant of do. Mr. H. T. Barbazon Lt. Bombay Artillery, Mrs. Charlotte Ellis wife of Lt. Ellis H. M. 20th Regt. Miss. Amelia Ellis 8 years, Miss Jane 6 years, John de Silva Native of India 7 Lascars, 8 Chinese proceeding to China.

DEPARTURE.

17. June French Brig La Navarine, B. Guerin, Master, to Mauritius.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.—Universe, Earl of Eldon, Othello.
COUNTRY SHIPS.—Byramgore, Cadery, Maackborn, Sir Charles Malcolm, Dadaloy, Eliza, Dowlet Savoy, Asia Felix, Good Success, Discovery.
ARAB.—Fazarabany, Shahool Mahmud.
HON. COMPANY'S *Receiving Ship*—Hastings.
Do. Do. *Steamer*—Hugh Lindsay.
Do. do. *Brigs of War.*—Nautilus, Euphrates.
Do. Do. *Ship.* Buckinghamshire, Marquis of Huntly, Duke of Sussex, Hythe, General Kyd.
PORTUGUESE.—Brig Aurelia.
Do. Do. *Schooner* Royal Tiger.
Do. Do. *Surveying Vessel.*—Benares.
H. M. SHIPS.— Satellite.
FRENCH.- Hebe, Sophie, Adele.
BRAZILIAN.—Amezade.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1831.

Although by no means qualified to criticise the Drama, we cannot allow the Theatrical entertainment of Thursday evening last, to pass entirely unnoticed. The house as we anticipated was crowded to overflowing, and the audience as far as we could judge, were highly gratified with the treat prepared for them. The *Iron Chest* is one of those productions which is but too liable to occasion in this Country at least, some sensations of weariness which we thought we observed during the performance, The acting however gave general satisfaction, and as the plot thickened attracted the most undivided attention.

The reminiscences of an amateur which, followed, fulfilled all the expectations which had been formed of them. The humour so characteristically displayed, drew forth the most unbounded applause, and we had only reason to regret that any portion of them should have been curtailed. We had most occasion to remark this in the Story of Uncle Ben which we thought was deprived of a great part of its effect by being clipped of it's fair proportions.

The inimitable speech and scene at the hustings, the imitations of Elliston, Macready, and Harley, together with the Songs were all that could be desired.

The announcement of another performance for the 4th proximo was received with acclamations and we trust that the efforts of the amateurs will again be crowned with similar success

We have given fuller accounts in to-days, paper that we have been able to do previously of the state of things at Warsaw. The last news from that place was as late as the 7th. of March, at which time, the Russians it appears after several severe but partial encounters, had given up the attack on the side of Praga Their efforts, if we may judge from their having altered their first plan, appear upon the whole to have been defeated notwithstanding the success which has attended some of their later encounters with the Poles. General Diebitsch's object by the last statements seems to have been to separate his army into two great divisions for the purpose of passing the Vistula at Gora and Polk, above and below Warsaw, which it is said, will enable him to take more advantage than he has hitherto done, of his vast superiority of numbers. Without being very sanguine of the ultimate success of the Poles, we cannot help noticing that the month has long passed in which the Russians had confidently predicted their overthrow; and should the inclemency of the season prove as destructive as it is said to be; the delay of a few additional weeks may do much to remove the disparity between the contending forces; and give some chance of success to Polish valor and patriotism.

The following account of a hurricane experienced by the Hon'ble Company's Ship Reliance, while on her homeward bound passage, has been politely forwarded to us for publication, and will no doubt prove deeply interesting to many of our readers.

Extract from the Journal of the Hon'ble Company's Ship Reliance In Lat. 18° 00' Lon. 85° 00' East. January 12th 1831. Barometer at Noon 29° 90'—Thermometer 87°.

At noon on Tuesday Wind N. E. all possible sail set. The weather had a fair appearance with some gathering clouds; but none to indicate other change than that naturally expected of the Trade Wind's return to its proper quarter of S. E.; which a gradual decline of the Barometer inclined us to hope.

At sunset took in first reefs of main and mizen topsails—During the first watch all the smaller sails, top galt. and lower studding sails were taken in. Towards midnight, weather more unsettled, with sudden increase of wind; the Barometer falling, all hands were turned up to prepare for a gale: royal yards, fore and mizen top galt. yards and galt. were got down and mizen top galt. masts struck. (Flying gib boom being in before); the main sail and mizen top sail, were bunted, and attempts were made to furl the fore and main topsails, but they were soon blown away. at 2 P. M. scudding under the foresail, until 3 when the gale being too violent, it blew away in the act of hauling up; the storm now raged with fury, Baro. down to 28° 70 -Hove to on the larboard tack, set the small pumps to work, and rigged the chain ones. The sea had now risen to mountains; without regularity of motion; it blew a Hurricane, and the gales hitherto witnessed, gave no idea so terrific as this. All the top galt, masts were blown away, and the larboard quarter boat nearly up to the mizen top; the other to leeward soon vanished as well. The dreadful roaring of the winds was appalling, laying the ship on her beam ends, and lower yard arms in the heavy sea, which overwhelmed and flowed over her, tearing away all her lee barracading and nearly lifting the sheet anchor on board; heavy volumes of water falling over us inundated *both* Decks; (alth'o every hatchway was well battened down); and the weight and pressure of it, evidently opened the seams of the side, and water-ways, so that it found its way below. The well was narrowly watched; but no water of any consequence accumulated, until the ship was completely water logged by the furious tempest; when it became necessary to work the chain pumps; and for some hours the whole crew, merely prevented its gaining upon us: then was there apprehension that a leak had sprung, or a Butt-end started, it being too evident by the deep color of the water, delivered, that damage had been done to the cargo; and her laying long gunwale in, the sea rolling over to leeward; left a weight too great; to admit of her rising on it, but at times, when temporarily extricated; she rode comparatively easy, and without much straining; and it may be believed, that the great strength of the ship, with her other good qualities, as a sea boat, added to the buoyancy of a Tea cargo, saved her from imminent peril. It is surprizing either the top, or lower masts stood, and however distressing this loss, would afterwards have proved, we could not, but wish occasionally, that the former would give way, as for some time it seemed the only means, of the ship righting from destruction; when every gust blew harder, if possible, than the preceding one; and it appeared almost necessary to part with the masts, to save the hull; which would have been inevitably necessary if our fears of a dangerous leak had been verified. Willing and active, as all the officers and crew were, all human efforts were vain, except in working the large pumps, and this fatiguing labor, required every strength. After the day dawned, the wind changed its direction, to S. W. blowing with the same fury, as before.

Between 9 and 10 A. M. the severity of the hurricane ceased, and the Barometer indicated a favorable tho' small appearance of change; the ship was got more upright and pumped out dry, which gave us the pleasing certainty, that she was free from leak; and that the water that had been in her, came from excessive straining, during the storm: the wind gradually drew round from noon to the N. W. with drizzling rain, and blew up again into a common gale; towards nightfall the Barometer rose, the wind lessened, and the Sea became more tranquil during the night; and at day light the quicksilver was up to 29° 60' having been so low during the hurricane as 28° 50'.

Found the fore top mast, bowsprit, and gaff sprung, after the hurricane.

EUROPE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

(*From the Spectator, Feb.* 26.)

CHANCERY REFORM. Lord BROUGHAM, on Tuesday, introduced his great plans for the reform of Chancery, in a powerful speech of nearly four hours. He commenced by a ludicrous apology for his predecessors. The practice of Chancery was so involved and embarrassing—there was such a luxuriousness and intertwining of boughs, such an extension of roots, that whoever entered it, very speedily found himself chained to his place, and reduced to inactivity by the overpowering influences of the errors which he was desirous to remove. Lord Brougham declared, that even during his brief sojourn, he was already sensible of the hebetude which a station in that benumbing court almost naturally produced. He felt that if he remained but a short while longer, he should in vain endeavour to shake himself free from the soil in which he was fast rooting. He was in the condition of the nymph in the fable:

——"torpor gravis alligat artus
Pes modo tam velox pigris radicibus hæret:
Ora cacumen obit."

If he delayed, he would be fixed for ever—flourishing, perhaps, as the laurel did, but flourishing only as a monument of another escape from the God of Light!

The first proposition in his intended reforms, Lord Brougham said, was this—that in remedying such evils as those which he was about to remedy, it was better to change the machinery of the tribunals, than to alter the legal polity of the country, on which the disposition of property and right of the subject depended. This was the safer method of proceeding, and that formed its strongest recommendation. The second principle—the separation, as far as possible, of the judicial from the administrative functions of judges and officers; which in the Court of Chancery, as at present constituted, were intimately blended. The third proposition went to substitute oral for written evidence; the fourth, to provide for the independent remuneration of judges and officers, instead of their being dependent as at present on the fees of suitors. It was of the very nature of an emolument derived from fees, to generate in the judges, and still more in the subordinate officers, a desire and endeavour to multiply the steps of a process, by the length and complexity of which their means were so much affected.

Of the specific alterations which he meant to propose, the first regarded Lunatics. The

present number of Chancery lunatics was four hundred; the entire expense of their maintenance 160,000*l.* a year; the property of lunatics placed under the keeping of the Great Seal was estimated at from six to eight millions. In the mode of keeping the lunatics, as well as in the execution of the commissions *de lunatico inquirendo*, great defects existed. The commissioners were commonly young barristers—unaccustomed to the examination of witnesses—paid by fees—with every inducement of course to prolong their sittings. There was only one instance where so few as two commissioners had sat. This had been discovered by Mr. Illingworth, to whom the late Chancellor had referred the investigation; and who, by the way, had discovered a still more curious fact, —namely, that the statute of Henry II. had, on one occasion, been determined by the Twelve Judges to be no statute at all, but a *mere private document*. Lord Brougham proposed to settle all disputed cases in lunacy by an issue before one of the Judges of Westminster Hall. For the purpose of watching over the lunatic's person and property, after he had been adjudged insane, the Lord Chancellor proposed following up the plan of his predecessor—for the merit was entirely his—to constitute a distinct board, the expense of it to be defrayed out of the estates of the lunatics which the board was created to superintend.

The next department requiring reform, was the Bankrupt department; against the abuses of which a petition had lately been signed by no fewer than 4500 bankers and merchants of the city of London. The lists of Commissioners of Bankrupts were fourteen, each list containing five Commissioners, in all seventy. Having described the character of the Commissioners—barristers of a day's standing, barristers so old as to have forgotten the year on which they were called—men of little practice, men of none—his Lordship went on to observe on the absurdity of such men as Mr. Sergeant Wilde or Mr. F. Pollock or Mr. Montagu pleading before one of these Bankrupt Judges, and giving the law to the bench, instead of taking the law from it; and on the inconvenient frequency, in consequence of the erroneous decisions of the Commissioners, of appeals to the Chancellor to set that right which a proper tribunal could have set right without his assistance. His Lordship proposed to dismiss the whole seventy Commissioners; he intended to introduce a bill which should give him the power of sending the bankruptcy cases to a more competent court; and thus, without touching vested interests, he would at one swoop put to flight the whole of the fourteen lists. Compensation, he admitted, must be given; and he was prepared to give it liberally, not out of the pockets of the public, but out of the funds which he proposed to create in the Court of Chancery. Instead of the Commissioners whom he thus proposed to displace, Lord Brougham proposed to choose ten competent Judges to sit on Bankruptcy cases alone: these ten Judges he proposed to divide into three classes, with one Chief Judge to preside over the whole, who should have the same rank and privileges as the Chief Judges of the other courts: there would be three Senior Judges, and six Junior. The salaries would be liberal—that of the Chief Justice being highest, and those of the Junior Judges lowest; the latter to succeed to the places of the former by seniority or fitness. In ordinary cases, where there was no dispute, one Judge would decide; where there was difficulty or dispute, three Juniors or a Senior and a Junior; the Chief Judge and the three Senior Judges to constitute a Court of Appeal from decisions in the other courts; and all motions for new trials and rehearings to be brought them thus sitting *in banco*. Except only in matters of pure law, the Chancellor proposed to cut off all appeals to Chancery. If the Courts, with *vivâ voce* evidence and the aid of a Jury, could not get at the truth, it was not very probable that the Chancellor would. The cutting off appeals in bankrupt cases would in all probability enable the chancellor and Vice-Chancellor to get through their proper business, which at present these appeals so much interfered with. With respect to country cases, all that the Chancellor proposed *ad interim*, was to purify the lists as much as possible, by imposing the duty of framing them on the Judges of Assize, aided by the King's Counsel.

Lord Brougham next came to the Officers of the Court of Chancery. The present emoluments of the Master were from 4000*l.* to 4700*l.* a year, composed partly of fees and partly of fixed payment—he proposed to abolish the fees. Their clerks had about 1600*l.* a year; one of them received 2500*l.*, and only one 1000*l.* There were two kinds of fees paid clerks—fees properly so called, and what were denominated "gratuities," but which Lord Brougham said he could only describe as *bribes*. In some cases, these gratuities were as high as 50*l.*, while the fee was only 5*l.* It had been proved in an individual case, that the income realized from gratuities amounted to 1600*l.*, while the whole amount of the fees was only 70*l.*! The clerks had, among other duties, the duty of taxing attornies' costs; and perhaps when that fact was stated, the cause and value of these gratuities might be perceived: 50*l.* judiciously laid out by one attorney, from the pocket of his client, might put 300*l.* or 400*l.* into his own. To these gratuities, bribes or *expedition-money*, as they were sometimes called, Lord Brougham said, at whatever labour, at whatever obloquy, he was determined to put an end.

The next improvement in the Master's Office, was the substitution of *viva voce* for written examinations. He proposed that the Masters should sit in the evening in three courts, three in each; and he would have their Lordships dispense, for that purpose, with the two that waited on them,– to hear objections to reports (he did not mean exceptions, which brought the report before the Great Seal), and to have them argued; and he felt certain that by that process ninety-nine out of one hundred cases would be got rid of in the same way as, by the arrangements proposed in bankrupt cases, ninety nine of one hundred of the appeals to the Vice-Chancellor would be got rid of. There were several other matters respecting the office of Master and Registrar to be attended to; but the remedies for these were not yet completely digested.

On the subject of Assignees, the want of proper checks was greatly felt. The delays in making settlements were very great: many persons never claimed dividends because of their smallness; those who did, frequently found that the assignee himself was a bankrupt, and had left no dividend to claim. He proposed to select from the Special Jurors of London, as soon as the Judges at Guildhall could be consulted on the subject, twenty-five or thirty persons, merchants of respectability and responsibility, one of whom in each case of bankruptcy should act as assignee to the Court.

The Lord Chancellor concluded by stating the reductiou of patronage and salary, and the savings to the public, which would be the result of these reforms. Of patronage—70 places were exchanged for 10; or at most, if an additional Master of Conveyancing were allowed (an officer very much wanted), for 11. By the reduction in the Secretary of Bankrupts' Office, a saving would be effected of 26,000*l.* a year; in the Masters' Office, and others connected with it, 20,000*l.*; sinecures which must remain until the falling in of the lives of the holders, 6,004*l.*; sinecures to be immediately reduced (among others, the Reverend Mr. Thurlow's, of 10,000*l.* a year), 10,000*l.*; reductions in other departments, 11,000*l.* a year; in all, 73,000*l.* a year saved to the suitors and the public. By these reforms also, Lord Brougham calculated that his own income would be lessened by 8,000*l.* a year: he therefore proposed, in order that the Great Seal might not go a begging among inferior practitioners, not to augment the salary but to augment the retiring pension which was at present no more than what is allowed to the Chief Justice of the King's Bench, an officer who holds his place as long as he pleases, and who generally enjoys its full emoluments for twelve or fifteen years.

Lord Brougham, moreover, adverted to the abuses of the Privy Council as a Court of Colonial Appeal; and then came the peroration. We quote, with some slight variation, from the *Times*, which gives a spirited version of this interesting speech. His Lordshipin defending himself from the charge of innovation and hostility to the institutions of his country.

"My Lords, would you call that man an enemy to his country who would struggle to prevent a hostile foot from polluting its shores,—who would die in the last ditch to defend his native land from the encroachment of that enemy? Would you call him an enemy to his country, who would eradicate sedition and treason, by removing the food upon which they live,—who would root out all abuses, and all mischiefs calculated to compromise our security and peace? Then call him an enemy to the institutions of his country, who, when accidental defects, alien from their nature, have clouded and incrusted those institutions, would root out the defects, would purge away the accumulated dross, in order that the pure mineral may shine and burn with a brighter flame,—then call him an enemy to his country, who is the enemy of its worst enemies —the seeds of abuse and decay existing in its institutions—enemies as perilous as to the safety of the state are domestic traitors—enemies that put their existence in greater jeopardy than do foreign invaders the existence of the nation. My Lords, I am such an enemy —I am such an innovator—guilty to that charge I am ready and proud to plead. Be it as to Parliamentary reform,—be it as to retrenchment, be it as to amendment of abuses, —be it as to the remedying of defects in the administration of justice,—with respect to any, or to all of these things, the only sentiment I can ever feel, touching the institutions of my country, is hostility to their defects."

Lord BROUGHAH presented, on Tuesday, his first bill for amending the law in the case of Chancery Lunatics; the second, for amending the method of procedure in cases of Bankruptcy, was presented last night. On the latter occasion, Lord Lyndhurst spoke at some length on the principle and tendency of the two measures. He entirely concurred in the bill for the better management of Lunatic cases. In that of Mr. Brand, he had been anxious to adopt such a process as the bill recommended, but was precluded, by want of precedent, from the appointment of a single commissioner. In reference to Masters' and Registrars' fees, Lord Lyndhurst said he had already introduced two bills, framed in the spirit and in the letter of the report of the Chancery Commission; but desirable as it was on all hands allowed to be, that these fees should be better regulated, his bills met with a very indifferent reception in the House of Commons. The proposal to change oral examinations for written, had been a favourite object of Lord Lyndhurst when he entered the Court of Chancery, but he had afterwards seen very great difficulties in the way of its accomplishment. There was great inconvenience in the present method, but the difficulty and disadvantage which would arise out of the change, were in the opinion of the Commission, more than sufficiently to counterbalance the inconvenience now felt. Lord Lyndhurst entered into a long defence of the Metropolitan Commissioners of Bankruptcy. The Country Commissioners, he admitted, were not what they should be; it was against them that an opinion of Lord Eldon, quoted by Lord Brougham on Tuesday, had been levelled. The value of the Metropolitan Commissioners would be best understood from the fact, that there had not been more than nine or ten appeals from their decisions during the period that he held the seal. The loss of emolument to the Lord Chancellor, from the entire separation of the Bankruptcy department, Lord Lyndhurst said, had been overrated.

The Lord Chancellor's salary was 5,000l.; his fees in the House amounted to about 5,000*l* more; out of which he paid to the Vice-Chancellor 2,500*l.*, leaving a gross income of 7,500*l.* But besides this, there were fess on bankruptcies and fines and recoveries, amounting to about 7000*l.*; making a total income of between 14 000*l.* and 15,000*l.* a year. Of this sum, 5,000*l.* was derived from fees in bankruptcy cases. Half of this sum arose on country Commissions, which it was intended to retain; and therefore the Lord Chancellor's income would be reduced only to the extent of 2,500*l.* He was one of those who thought that the Lord Chancellor was not too highly paid with a salary of between 14,000*l.* and 15,000*l.*

The 2,500*l.* Lord Lyndhurst thought, would be best made up by giving back to the Chancellor what he had resigned to the Vive-Chancellor, and by paying the latter out of the fee-fund. He hardly thought that Parliament would listen to a proposal for augmenting the retiring allowance of the Lord Chancellor, although he admitted that it was now too small.

6. THE METHUEN TREATY. Lord STRANGFORD'S motion respecting Portugal, on Monday, was ostensibly for the production of the treaty of 1810, but the real object was the discussion of the wine equalization duty. The Methuen treaty, his Lordship observed, was first assailed at the close of that splendid career of victories which distinguished our arms under Marlborough.

By the Methuen treaty, a preference was given to the wines of Portugal above those of France; Portugal giving a corresponding preference to our woollens. It was the barbarous principle of the time of Queen Anne, that if the people of this country got the wines and goods of France cheap, no matter how much our manufacturing interests suffered as the price of that cheapness.

This barbarous principle prevailed among the rulers only– it did not infect the people, as it does now.

The people took the alarm, and the great grandfather of Lord King, who now took so active a part in bringing forward the peccadillos of the Church, as also Lord Halifax, took a very prominent part in support of the Methuen treaty. The Ministerial plan of that day was supported by the argument that the wines of France were much more gratifying to the palates of Englishmen. The plan, however, fell to the ground; and, as an able defender of the Methuen treaty had said, the employment of the loom of England, and encouragement of her domestic industry, would be found much more advantageous to her than any benefit she could derive by consuming the wines of France at a cheap rate. It was then very properly contended, that it was not the policy of this country to encourage the trade of a power like France, when opposed to our own. The principle upon which we went was that of national reciprocity; but how could we expect that that principle would be conceded to us by France? And if the policy of Bourbon France was not to encourage our trade, it was still less that of France in her present state, when she might feel it necessary to conciliate her numerous artisans by placing every restriction upon the manufactures of England.

The next attack made upon the treaty was in 1787, by Mr. Pitt. It was strenuously supported by Mr. Fox, but without success. The treaty was suspended. but the supervening war restored it to its honours; and the wines and woollens of Portugal and England continued to be exchanged as before.

The next attempted modification of the Methuen treaty was that introduced by Mr. Canning in 1810. The treaty of that year set forth—

"That the two high contracting parties do reserve to themselves the right of revising and altering the said treaty, after the term of fifteen years; and that any stipulation contained in it which appeared to affect injuriously either of the high contracting parties, should be considered as suspended in its operation, until the question which it involved was decided upon, after due notice having been giveu by the other contracting party as to his intention."

Lord Strangford contended, that Ministers had not duly observed these stipulations – that they had neglected to give proper notice of the course they meant to pursue.

The vast amount of capital involved in this trade ought to have induced Ministers to proceed cautiously: instead of that, the course which they had pursued had thrown the trade into confusion, and threatened with ruin those who were concerned in it. This was done at the very moment, too, when this Government were, through their Consul-General, insisting on the performance, by Portugal, of every stipulation that Government had entered into with us, to the very letter. Such was the time which Ministers had selected [illegible] teration. He feared that they [illegible] without taking due care of the p[illegible] King's subjects in that country.

Lord GODERICH said, that Lor[illegible] had quoted the Methuen treaty [illegible] found the arrangements thereif[illegible] to be beneficial, to depart from [illegible] in the treaty of 1810, the 26th a[illegible] clearly showed that no such previo[illegible] Lord Strangford deemed necessar[illegible] this country was required. Wi[illegible] the boasted advantages of the Me[illegible] Lord Goderich asked,

Had the noble Lord ever heard [illegible] body as the Oporto Wine Compan[illegible] *the noble Lord ever heard what e*[illegible] Company had produced, when it [illegible] blished in 1742? It was, without ex[illegible] *the most detestable monopoly that ever* [illegible] It was the most injurious and the mo[illegible] *nicious to Portugal, and, at the sam*[illegible] *the most destructive to the interests of* [illegible] countries whose rights it invaded. The G[illegible] *ment of this country at that period com*[illegible] ed of the establishment of this Compa[illegible] flagrantly unjust; they declared that[illegible] allowing it, the Government of Portuga[illegible] violated all its treaties with this country.

So far was the treaty of 1810 from [illegible] looked on as precluding England fro[illegible] power of altering the commercial arra[illegible] ments with Portugal, without such a noti[illegible] Lord Strangford deemed necessary, th[illegible] 1813, the Government of England declared [illegible] the Government of Portugal, in a remonstra[illegible] addressed to the court, then in Brazil.

That unless the British merchants we[illegible] allowed to buy and sell when they thoug[illegible] proper (which, by the way, they could not d[illegible] even at the present period), without any hi[illegible] drance or control on the part of the Opor[illegible] Wine Company, according to the plain mea[illegible] ing and intent of the treaty, his Majest[illegible] Government were determined to bring in[illegible] the British Parliament measures to facilitat[illegible] the importation of wines from other co[illegible] and thus prove to the world that the [illegible] Regent would not suffer treaties to be v[illegible] with impunity. The last paragraph st[illegible] that the supply of wine was unequal to [illegible] demand; and that, under existing circu[illegible] stances, it would be found necessary to see[illegible] for a supply in other quarters, by which means [illegible] encouragement would be given to a formidable [illegible] rival of the Portuguese wine trade. What [illegible] was meant by a "formidable rival?" It was [illegible] not Spain nor Sicily, nor Teneriff, that was [illegible] alluded to—but France. This remonstrance [illegible] wes sent out at the moment when the Duke of [illegible] Wellington had planted the standard of Great [illegible] Britain triumphantly on the soil of Spain and [illegible] Portugal. The Secretary of State who authorized that remonstrance was the Marquis of [illegible] Londonderry, and the Ambassador to whom [illegible] was intrusted was the Viscount [illegible] (*Hear, hear!*)

The remonstance had been [illegible] smallest redress had been granted; but sure[illegible] it was not to be argued, that because England [illegible] had forborne to demand it, she had forfeited [illegible] her right.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH thought there wa[illegible] considerable doubt on the construction of th[illegible] act of 1810, notwithstanding the decided judg[illegible] ment of Lord Goderich in respect of it. If h[illegible] sought for the interpretation of that treaty, he [illegible] would unquestionably rather have recourse [illegible] Lord Strangford, who drew it up, than to t[illegible] Colonial Secretary. The letter of 1813 h[illegible] been alluded to, but he did not consider it [illegible] regular for Government to act on a forgo[illegible] remonstrance, made no less than eighteen ye[illegible] ago. Two or three weeks was all that was [illegible] quired to give the notice which the treaty [illegible] quired, and thus all things would be set righ[illegible] With respect to the new commercial arrang[illegible] ments, Lord Ellenborough doubted the [illegible] Policy.

Woollens were, he believed, exported to the average annual amount of 300,000*l.* He stated this not as a matter of extreme moment, but merely to observe, that, considering the situation of this trade, it was necessary for his Majesty's Ministers to look to the danger to which they might expose the traffic in woollens by adopting this plan, They ought not, for a supposed and contingent advantage, to hazard the loss of a sure and certain benefit. The object of the alteration, he understood, was to realize an increase of 240,000*l.* a year. Now he was certain, that such a sum never would be realized, because no importation of Cape wines would ever take place under the duty which they meant to inflict: and the total loss, with reference to that branch of the revenue, would not be less than 186,000*l.* When we proposed to lay a higher duty on an increasing trade— say the wine-trade– we might be safe enough; but, when we imposed an augmented duty on a decreasing trade and such was the trade in Portuguese wines—the case was somewhat hazardous. The consumption of wines had fallen off in the last year to the extent of nearly 1,000,000 gallons, or one-seventh of the whole amount of importation; yet, in the face of this fact, Ministers were about to raise the duty upon all but French wines. With regard to those wines, he admitted that in consequence of the diminution of duty there might be a considerable increase; but the question was, whether it would be of an amount to compensate for the falling off in the import of other wines and afterwards leave any material balance in favour of the revenue?

Lord Ellenborough denied, as did also Lord Strangford, the slightest intention to embarrass his Majesty's Government by the discussion of the Portuguese question.

Lord BROUGHAM defended the conduct of Ministers from the charge of violating the national faith. He would sooner chop off his right hand than be guilty of such a violation. In the case of a small state like Portugal, such conduct would be mean as well as perfidious. What said the Methuen treaty?

"Not that England would at all times confer an advantage on Portguese wines,—not that they should be loaded with as high a duty as French wines,—but so long as England admitted the wines of Portugal, and admitted them at a lower duty, Portugal should let in English woollens; and that as soon as England should alter the arrangement with respect to Portuguese by raising them to the level of French wines, then she was to pay the penalty of the change by losing the advantage conferred upon her woollens in the Portuguese market.

Then again, as to the 26th article of the treaty of 1810, which according to the doctrine of Lord Ellenborough, only he who framed it was capable of interpreting—

"By the way," exclaimed Lord Brougham, "who tells the House this? Why, the son of my noble friend, the late Chief Justice of the King's Bench. Did the noble Baron, did your Lordships, ever hear any man, professional or not professional, say, that in order to come at the true construction of an act of Parliament, it was necessary to consult the individual who brought it into Parliament?—that to get at the intent and meaning of a treaty, it was requisite to go to the Minister who signed it? Can any one figure to himself the indignation of my late noble and learned friend at hearing such a proposition advanced? But that we should ever hear the proposition advanced by the noble and learned Lord's own seed, in his own house, in the highest court in the realm—that is so monstrous that I should not have liked to be the individual---the luckless wight--to suggest even to my late noble friend even the possibility of the occurrence of such a thing. I well know how the statement would have been received. (*Laughter.*)

In point of fact, the 26th clause of the treaty of 1810 amounted to this, that the Methuen treaty remained not unaltered, but altered, or rather subject to alteration. If England chose to abandon the peculiar advantages of the Portuguese market for her woollens, she might equalize the duties of Portuguese wines. England had only to pay this penalty, and it might do with these wines as it thought proper.

Suppose it were the case of landlord and tenant. The landlord or his steward had agreed that the tenant's rent should remain unaltered: in the original lease there was no stipulation of the rent continuing the same for fifteen years, or of notice; it was a tenancy from year to year. If the tenant came to the landlord twenty-one years after his steward had stipulated that the rent should remain unaltered during pleasure, and [redacted] raised my rent—this is a breach of agreement," the landlord would naturally reply, I only consented to allow your rent to remain unaltered 'for the present'"(the very words of the treaty of 1810). "But then" said the tenant, "there was to be no change for fifteen years." The answer was, "There was not a word about that in the original lease—not a syllable about notice." Besides, it might be said the fifteen years had expired, assuming the pretence upon that head to be good.

Alluding to the defence of the Methuen treaty by Mr. Fox, in 1786, Lord Brougham said, the defence of that treaty had been previously disposed of by Dr. Smith.

What was the temptation to the Methuen treaty? The notion that all the Brazil gold came to Portugal, and that we must endeavour to get a share of it how we could. These were the dictates and exploded errors of the worst school of policy now brought forward—not to embarrass his Majesty's Government. (*Laughter.*) No; Government was not so weak as to be thus embarrassed. Our wise forefathers said, "Let us trim the balance of trade: never mind having commodities cheap, never mind the interests of the consumer. Portugal has Brazil; from Brazil comes gold; the only way to get our due share of it is by making all the sacrifices we can,—a sacrifice [redacted] sense among the rest. This [redacted] of the Methuen treaty. Absurd [redacted] inconsistent as it was, monstrous [redacted] against common sense as it did in those days, how infinitely more unhappy and pitiable was the condition of his noble friends (who had to make bricks without straw) at present, when Brazil no longer belonged to Portugal, and when we could send our woollens at once to Brazil if we wanted gold? (*Hear!*) If they were hapless and deceived men who approved of the Methuen treaty in 1703, how infinitely more hapless was the condition of his noble friends who defended that absurdity in 1831? (*Laughter.*)

The Duke of Wellington thought, the extraordinary pains taken by the Chancellor to make good the defence of Government, argued any thing but a conviction on his part that the charge was not an embarrassing one. The Duke did not accuse Ministers of an intentional breach of national faith, but he thought they had neglected the treaty, as they had done many things besides, for the purpose of bringing matters forward in Parliament at an early period. The trade of the entire Peninsula was greater than that with any Continental state, Germany only excepted. It amounted to nearly 6,000,000*l.*; which was to be hazarded for the chance of 100,000*l.* of additional revenue. In regard to Ireland also, the Duke considered our continued friendly relations with Portugal of extreme importance.

Unfortunately, the great measure which he had the honour to propose three years ago, had not answered so as to produce—he would not say all the advantages he expected from it, but—the amount of advantage which some part of the public expected. To use a vulgar expression, a new hare had started, and we must probably look forward a long way ere the agitation excited in Ireland by the new question should have subsided. Now he wanted to know whether Portugal would not be as important to us during the agitation of that question as it had been previously?

Lord KING assailed the opponents of Ministers with ridicule.

Of course the observations of the noble Duke and the noble Lord opposite are not at all meant to embarrass the Government. All they meant was to sing a *Te Deum* over the Methuen treaty; and if, as at the wakes in Ireland, any row sprung up at the funeral, it was not their fault. after the example of these noble mourners, the next party Ministers would have complaining of the direful consequences of abrogating the Methuen treaty, would be the commercial interest—then the colonial—then the shipping—then the lead, if it had not complained already—(*Laughter*)—then the barilla—and, last of all, the band of gentlemen pensioners, lamenting the good old times that were never to return.

Earl GREY exposed Lord Strangford's inconsistency.

The noble mover admitted that the Oporto Company's monopoly was a virtual breach of faith of the Methuen treaty, and yet charged that breach of faith upon Ministers. But that was not all. The noble Lord, in 1813, writes, that he omitted to propose certain alterations in the act of 1810, because, said he, "I know that the Portuguese Government would be strongly opposed to it;" and yet he now gravely comes down and charges Ministers with a breach of faith in not forcing npou the Portuguese his own avowed omission. In the name of common sense, was there ever such a charge heard from one engaged in diplomacy? Indeed, he must say he was ashamed, for the country, of the diplomacy exercised on the occasion. (*Hear!*) What! to record in his own words an omission, and the reasons for it, and then charge others, as a breach of faith, with the non-enforcement of the things omitted—was ever such a thing heard of since the days of Adam? (*Hear!*)

The conduct of the Government, his Lordship contended, was no breach of faith—

It was an assumption of a privilege, useful and advantageous to the country. With respect to a breach of faith, the complaint had always been against the Portuguese Government on that account. The complaint had never been dropped, but the vexations on the part of the Oporto Company had gone on unredressed up to the present day. He believed that no person who had heard the debate would go home unsatisfied on the subject, that it had been proved that we had a right to do what we were doing, without any imputation on our good faith: and he was equally convinced, that when the other part of the question came before the House to be debated, he should be able to show that we could do it without danger to the commercial or political interests of the country. (*Hear!*)

(From the Spectator March 6.)

The question of Reform was alluded to in the House of Lords on Wednesday, by the Earl of RADNOR, who expressed himself highly satisfied with the measure proposed by Ministers.

On Thursday, Earl CARNARVON, in presenting a petition, adverted to what he called the new constitution which Ministers were prepared to present to the country.

Earl GREY denied the propriety or applicability of the term—their object was not to introduce a new constitution, but to restore the old one, by restoring to Parliament its best and only support, the confidence of the people.

Lord WHARNCLIFFE concurred with Lord Caernarvon, that the plan was not a new form of representation, but in essence a new constitution.

Lord WYNFORD said he was not perhaps so well read in the history of the country as Earl Grey; yet even he could undertake to prove that the principle of the bill was not that of the ancient constitution of England. The privilege of sending members to Parliament had never been granted to places by reason of their population, but because the inhabitants were tenants of the King or of some of his great vassals.

Lord KING thought, that on such a theory, Scotland was a most perfect model of representation, for there none but tenants *in capite* were allowed to vote. He held the measure as the greatest and best that had been introduced since the Revolution. His Lordship said the present Government had well redeemed the pledge on which they took office, by their propositions of Law and Parliamentary Reform, and by their exposure of Admiralty malversation. He had no doubt a similar exposure would soon be made of the Colonial management.

The Duke of WELLINGTON said, if any specific charge was made against the late Government, either because of alleged malversations in the Admiralty or in the Colonial department, he would meet them. In respect of the Reform Bill, he hoped Ministers would be able to explain in what way the Monarchical form of Government which had prevailed since the Revolution, was, under that Bill, to be carried on?

Earl GREY said, he should, when the Reform Bill came before the House, be ready to show that the monarchy would not only be maintainable under it, but that it would be more scarcely maintainable then at present.

The Marquis of CLEVELAND said, he had heard the first declaration of Earl Grey in favour of Reform with unfeigned pleasure. He had been all his life a friend to Reform, and he was now as much convinced as ever he had be u that it was necessary, and that recent events had rendered it still more necessary than it was before. He did not mean to commit himself to details of which he was ignorant, but of the principle of the proposed bill he fully approved. He was equally a foe to extremes of all kinds; and while he prayed sincerely to be delivered from Radical Reformers, he was equally desirous of being delivered from Ultra-Tories.

Earl STANHOPE saw much in the bill to admire and approve, although it might require considerable modification to insure it due and favourable operation.

Last night, the Duke of NORFOLK, who holds severals boroughs, declared his decided approbation of the Ministerial plan. His Grace said his borough interest had cost him a large sum, but were it ten times greater, he would think the loss of it cheap to secure and to extend the liberties of the people.

2. EMOLUMENTS OF THE CHANCELLOR. Lord BROUGHAM, on Tuesday, took occasion to allude to the statement of Lord Lyndhurst last week respecting the amount of reduction which the proposed changes in Chancery would effect in the income of the Chancellor. Lord Brougham had stated it as 7,000l.; Lord Lyndhurst at only 2,500l. Lord Lyndhurst had, however, erred both in fact and calculation; he had over estimated the amount of salary received by the Chancellor, and he had supposed that the fees on country bankruptcies would remain, which they would not. The actual reduction, instead of 7,000l., as Lord Brougham had stated, would amount to 7,500l.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH, who seemed to doubt Lord Brougham's statement, expressed his surprise that he should have been so curiously attentive to the emoluments of his office, that he had better ascertained their amount in three months than Lord Lyndhurst had in three years.

The Lord CHANCELLOR said, if he were found paying attention to the fees of his office with a view of increasing them—if he were found standing up against reform for the purpose of preserving his emoluments if he were found opposing every bill for the better administration of justice, lest his own profits should be rendered insecure—then he could bear to be told that he had looked more into the subject of fees than others who preceded him in office had done. When he stated that he looked into the amount of emoluments, it was because his attention was directed to the subject; and it was with a view of relinquishing fees, without caring for the loss of them, or of the patronage which he at the same time abandoned.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH said, *his* fees were the reward of his father's labours as Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and as much his property as were the estates of any Lord in the House. He was ready at any time to meet the Lord Chancellor on the subject, if he chose to agitate it.

Earl RADNOR took blame to himself that he had omitted an opportunity last week of expressing his sense, and the sense of the House, and not merely of the House but of every person of the community, in respect of the generous manner in which Lord Brougham had come forward to relinquish so large a portion both of emolument and of patronage for the sake of reform. The means were as disinterested as the end was praiseworthy.

Lord WINCHILSEA fully concurred with Lord Radnor. He thought the attempted sarcasm of Lord Ellenborough, of all others, might have been well spared. Even were it to be granted that he held his sinecure by as strong a tie as their Lordships held their estates, it ought to be

3. IRELAND. In a conversation which took place in the House of Lords last night, Earl Grey stated, in answer to the Earl of Wicklow, that Government thinking their present powers quite sufficient, they did not intend to apply to Parliament for any farther power in respect of Ireland. It was not however, the intention of the Government to allow the law for the suppression of tumultuous and seditious meetings to drop this session. They would ask a renewal of it before it expired. The measure for the relief of Ireland had hitherto been kept back by technical difficulties. The Subletting Act was first to be introduced.

4. THE O'CONNELL COMPROMISE. On Monday, in presenting a petition for the repeal of the Union, Mr. O'Connell took occasion to ask Mr. Stanley, in reference to what had been stated by that gentleman to Lord Chandos, whether any persons had, on Mr. O'Connell's part, expressed a wish to enter into a compromise with the Government respecting the late prosecutions? He decidedly denied that he had, directly or indirectly, authorized any one to do so.

Mr. STANLEY said, when the Marquis of Chandos asked the question alluded to, he had stated in answer, and he now repeated the statement, that no compromise had been or would be listened to by Government. With respect to the interposition of Mr. O'Connell's friends, he then said, a letter had been submitted to him, the object of which was, on certain specified grounds, to induce the Irish Government to forego the prosecution.

The document to which he alluded was in the handwriting of the honourable member's son-in-law, and was enclosed in a letter written by the honourable member's own son, to Mr. Bennett, the honourable member's professional and private friend. The purport of that letter was moreover declared to him to be dictated by the honourable member himself, and he had reason to believe that such was the fact. The individuals who laid this letter before him with a view, but in vain, of inducing the Irish Government to compromise the prosecution then pending against the honourable member were the Earl of Glengall and Mr. Bennett, (*Hear hear!*) They waited on him, and laid before him this letter, written, as he had stated by the honourable member's son-in-law, the purport dictated by the honourable member himself, and enclosed in a note to Mr. Bennet, from the honourable member's own son, for the purpose of inducing the law authorities in Ireland to abandon the prosecution on certain terms of compromise with the honourable member.

Mr. Stanley added, that Mr. O'Connell might refer for the correctness of this statement to Lord Glengall and Mr. Bennett.

Mr. O'CONNELL said he had had no communication with Lord Glengall on the subject—his communication with Mr. Bennett was to this effect.—That gentleman having in vain attempted to persuade him into a compromise, on the ground that Government had some propositions to make on very high personal advantage, at length addressed Mr. O'Connell's son on the subject, Mr. O'Connell having refused to listen to him farther. On the receipt of Mr. Bennett's letter by his son (it was dated 5th February), Mr. O'Connell dictated the terms on which a compromise might be effected.—

What did his son say in this note to Mr. Bennet? Why, this—"My father has been so much deceived and deluded by the present Administration, that he will not enter into any negotiation with any of its members till it first consents to abandon the prosecution against him without any equivocation." (*Laughter.*) And his son adds, "As it may not be exactly conformable with the dignity of the Irish Government to formally abandon the prosecution, my father will not insist on a formal abandonment." (*continued laughter.*) His son then specified the terms on which alone he would consent (*a laugh*) to a compromise,—namely, first, that the prosecution should be unequivocally withdrawn, and secondly that the Irish Government should state what measures of relief were intended towards Ireland.

After noticing the particulars of the indictment, of the demurrer, and the withdrawal of that plea, and of the common-law courts, Mr. O'Connell proceeded to answer the question why he had withdrawn his plea of not guilty.

It was because he dreaded the consequences to the peace of his country by the excitement which the trial would inevitably have produced, that he waived his chance of acquittal. He knew that all business would be at a stand-still in Dublin during the five or six days on which the trial would last; he knew that the trades of Dublin would escort him with craped banners to the number of thirty thousand; that at least two thousand respectable inhabitants of that city would have attended him each day to the courts; and above all, that processions, including thousands upon thousands of an excited multitude from all the counties adjoining Dublin, and even extending to Roscommon and Cavan, would fill the streets, anxious of the result;—and knowing all this, and devoted as he was to the prosperity of Ireland, yet would he *not consent to purchase that prosperity by the risk of shedding a single drop of human blood!*

Mr. ABRAHAM JACOBS, a half-crown member of the Strangers' Gallery—"*That's a lie!*"

When this intruder on the debate had been sized by the Messengers and Sergeant at Arms,* Mr. O'Connell went on to repeat, that he had entered into no compromise whatever with the Irish Government.

Mr. STANLEY said, that Mr. O'Connell had borne out all and every one of his statements by the admissions he had now made. Whether the attempt at compromise had been made at Mr. O'Connell's instance or not, he himself best knew. In respect to the prosecution, he had granted the whole point in dispute. Of the thirty counts, fourteen might be said to form the first, sixteen the second indictment; for though one in form, they were in essence two indictments. Both sets of counts contained charges of misdemeanour; the object of Government was therefore equally attained by either. What was the conduct of the Member for Waterford when the indictment was laid?

"He declared, first of all, that our proceedings were illegal,—that we did not know what we were about—and that when we brought our work to a conclusion, he would overwhelm us, for our ignorance, with scorn and confusion. What was the result of this ebullition of folly and violence? Why, that when three-and-twenty gentlemen were empannelled as grand jurors, the learned Judge who addressed them, told them, in terms as plain as any which the language could afford, that if they believed the facts to be such as the witnesses had sworn in their depositions, they must, in point of law find a bill against the honourable and learned Member for Waterford and his confederates and they did so. What did Mr. O'Connell do then? He said, 'I'll demur to the first fourteen counts of

*He was sent to Newgate, but released subsequently, on his own petition and Mr. O'Connell's motion. It is hinted that he is deranged.

ne indictment;' in other words, he admitted he facts, while he denied the law. Well, the Crown joined with him in demurrer, and then the honourable and learned gentleman, in spite of all his legal astuteness, saw that there was good reason to withdraw his demurrer. Finding his case in law to be defective, he went upon another and a different tack, and endeavoured to join issue with the Crown on the facts. Before he put in his demurrer, the honourable and learned member had threatened to overwhelm the Government with every species of scorn and raillery for its undertaking the prosecution against him. That was his first proceeding: then finding himself mistaken in his law, he wished to try his fortune on his facts; and then, finding that he was no better off on the facts than on the law of the case, he withdrew his pleas, and, oh lamentable conclusion to such magnificent vauntings! suffered judgment to pass against him for a misdemeanour.' (*Cheers.*)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MARCH 7.

REFORM IN PARLIAMENT—ADJOURNED DEBATE.

The Adjourned Debate having been moved,

The Marquis of Chandos said he observed, with deep regret, that the friends of Ministers were going about the country, endeavouring to inflame the general agitation, and to intimidate Members of the House in the votes they might give, and the speeches they might deliver, within the walls of Parliament. Efforts were now making to carry the measure, not by free discussion, but by physical force; and he called upon the Government to stop the progress of the feeling which led to such a state of things [laughter from the Ministerial Benches]. In *The Morning Chronicle* of Saturday there was a report of a Meeting of the inhabitants of Westminster at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, in which report was a speech of Colonel Evans, the late Member for Rye, wherein he was represented to have said, that "he had that morning come from the coast of Sussex, where two Reform Meetings had taken place, and where he knew ten thousand persons were ready to march to London, should Ministers be defeated." It was language highly reprehensible, and he thought himself entitled to call upon Ministers to prevent its repetition.

Lord Althorp denied that Ministers had done anything to excite a clamour out of doors, and they wished for nothing more than quiet discussion. The deliberations of Parliament upon momentous questions led to public Meetings and strong language, and he did not see how Ministers could interfere to prevent it. The speech was a violent and a foolish speech, but it was one of the cases with which Government could not interfere.

Sir C. Wetherell said that suspicion prevailed that Government did not take the measures for preventing the proceedings complained of which it was in their power to do.

After some further discussion, the conversation dropped, and the adjourned Debate was resumed.

Colonel Sibthorp (Lincoln) said he had seen votes enough in that House, and transactions in it ought to have convinced him long ago that the Representation of the people demanded Reform; and he should have been delighted if he could have supported the Government in some proposition of safe, practicable, and constitutional Reform, upon which the House could have come to an almost unanimous vote [hear!]; but this measure was one which his conscience told him was unjust. He should like to see the power of nomination, whether in Peers or Commoners, curtailed, and he also thought that no person holding place or pension should be allowed to vote. He was surprised that the Hon. Member for Bletchingly could sit for that rotten Borough, when the Government of which he was a Member, had declared that the place was incapable of sending an honest man to Parliament.

Mr. TENNYSON (Bletchingley) said he would tell the Hon. and Gallant Member that his sitting for Bletchingly with one constituent was no disgrace to him, for he had always given his vote on behalf of the people. When the division came, his Gallant Friend would find which way his vote went upon this occasion. If it deprived him of political existence, he should cheerfully make the sacrifice.

Sir GEORGE CLERK (Edinburghshire) protested against the inference drawn by the Lord Advocate of Scotland, that because no Scotch Members had complained of the measure, therefore it was unanimously approved of in that country. He, as a Member for Scotland, denied this, and protested against the whole of the plan. Although he agreed that the proposed measure was justly called a measure of spoliation, of robberry, and of injustice, yet he thought no doubt could be entertained that the power of the three Estates, the King, Lords, and Commons, was supreme, and that they were competent to make any alteration in the laws which necessity demanded.

Mr. J. C. PELHAM (Shropshire) supported the Bill. He considered that the large towns ought to be represented in preference to close Boroughs.

Mr. J. F. HOPE (Gatton) said, the only argument he had heard to show that a Reform was necessary that the voice of the people required Reform, and, therefore, a Reform must be granted. To him that was but a poor and feeble argument, and proved that the House of Commons was no longer a deliberative Assembly, but that they were, upon all occasions and under all circumstances, to give way to the demands of the people. He admitted, that out of doors a feeling in favour of Reform did exist, but he denied that it went to the extent represented. There were two parties who called for Reform: the one consisted of the middle classes, and the other of those crazy individuals, the Radical Reformers, who only endeavoured to overturn the existing Authorities, in order that they might enrich themselves by plunder. To the motives of the latter class he need make no further allusion. It was impossible for any one to contend that they ought to be acceded to. The Reform Petitions prayed also for a reduction of taxation and retrenchment; and it must be evident, therefore, that Reform was merely regarded as the means of obtaining relief from present burthens [hear].

Lord D. C. STUART (Arundel) denied that the measure would be a dangerous innovation upon the Constitution, but thought it would have the effect of investing the Constitution with greater purity, and greater advantages, than it at present possessed.

Colonel J. T. TYRELL (Essex) felt the subject to be of great importance. In his opinion the desire for Reform had been greatly overstated [hear, hear! and No, no!]. He stated this from having witnessed the severe contest which had occurred at that last General Election. During the whole of his canvass, his opinion upon Parliamentary Reform had never been once asked, nor did he feel himself called upon, for the satisfaction of his constituents, to state his opinion in his printed address to them. The Reform his constituents called for was, in reality a reform of economy and retrechment [hear!], reduced Estimates, the repeal of the Assessed Taxes, and the imposition of a well-graduated and well-aranged Property Tax [hear!]. He was the advocate for a moderate Reform, due regard being had to the rights and privileges of all classes of the community; but he was equally opposed to the Hon. and Learned Member for Waterford, to the whims of the Hon. Member for Middlesex, and to the sweeping, oppressive, tyrannical, and, he would add, but not offensively, revolutionary Reform of his Majesty's Ministers [cheers].

Mr. SYKES (Beverley) was happy to say that from all the letters he had received, the measure had given the greatest satisfaction in the great county of York.

Mr. LONG WELLESLEY (St. Ives) contended that there was in Essex, as in all parts of England, an increasing desire for Reform. The numerous Petitions presented to the House proved that the wish for Reform was general throughout the country.

Sir G. WARRENDER (Honiton) contended that the measure would not extend the rights of the people, but, on the contrary, rob great numbers of those rights which they had by charter. He deeply regretted that Government had not long before come to a determination to give the elective franchise to such large towns as Manchester, Birmingham, and Leeds. If, eleven years back, when Grampound was disfranchised, the right of sending Members to that House had been given to Leeds, a Reform would thus have been commenced which would have given satisfaction, and might have been carried further afterwards with safety as occasion offered. This was too sweeping a plan, and he must protest against thus robbing Englishmen of their franchises.

Lord HOWICK (Higham Ferrars) said, that though Reform could not have the immediate effect of producing retrenchment, it would in future prevent wasteful expenditure [hear!]. He approved of the plan, because it seemed likely to prove a final settlement, and to leave nothing for future concession. By refusing the measure now, they must grant it at some future time, when concession would become much more dangerous than at present, in consequence of having had the hopes of the people excited. It was impossible now that Reformers could be content with less than was offered; they might seek and obtain more [cheers from the Opposition]—but less they would not accept.

Mr. W. F. PEEL (Yarmouth) could not allow the subject to be brought to a decision without protesting, most strongly, against the abominable principle, as well as against the details of the plan—against such unprincipled spoliation of the rights and privileges of those who sent him there [cheers]. The Hon. Member then stated that Tamworth contained more houses and a greater population than Tavistock and Calne, and he asked upon what principle was it that Tamworth was only to have one Member, while Tavistock and Calne were to have two each?

Mr. J. RUSSELL (Kinsall) read returns, from which it appeared that there were in Tavistock 710 houses, and in Calne 800, instead of 461. Statements of this kind, made for the purpose of producing an effect and bringing shame on others, only fell ten times more heavily on the heads of those who made them.

Mr. J. WOOD (Preston) said he owed his seat to the free choice of the people, and he thought he could not show his gratitude better than by proving himself the advocate of Reform. He had letters from all parts of the north, where all classes rejoiced at the prospect held out to them. He was satisfied the measure would do much good.

Mr. J. JOHNSTON (Stirling) considered the measure well calculated to give satisfaction to the country.

Mr. NORTH (Drogheda) said it was well known, and it was a consolation to those who opposed the measure, that Parliament in its then state had been adequate to meet all the convulsions of the Continent. It had been equal to the struggle occasioned by the military despotism of Bonaparte. Gentlemen ought to see that the Constitution, which had been vigorous, might become useless. It might be sapped by the machine under the construction of the Noble Lord [hear, hear!]. No man would be more ready than himself to support the deliberate voice of the people of England, but he did not hold that every feverish symptom—every hobby of the people—was to be considered the real current of popular opinion. He agreed that the exclusion of close boroughs would keep from the House men of profound talent, and cease to afford an *asylum* for men of unpopular opinions.

Mr. R. GRANT (Norwich) supported the measure as he had Catholic Emancipation, because he believed each to be equally necessary for the tranquility of the country.

The Debate was then adjourned till the following day.

TUESDAY, MARCH 8.

The Adjourned Debate on Reform being resumed,

Mr. O'CONNELL, (Waterford) gave his most decided and anxious support to the Bill. His conviction was, that if Ministers had offered less, the country would have compelled them to grant more, and if they had attempted to give more, they would have been totally defeated in Parliament. They should therefore have his vote, and whatever influence he possessed elsewhere in favor of the plan. He was an advocate for Universal Suffrage and the Vote by ballot, and wished the Bill had not been defective on these points. As related to Ireland, it did not carry the wise principle of Reform into effect; but however, the Bill was too advantageous to allow him to be captious, and he sunk every minor consideration in an anxious desire to obtain this great boon for the British community. He was delighted by the mode in which boroughs had been treated; the knife had been applied unsparingly, but with no unskilful hand, to the corrupt and rotten part. There were rotten boroughs also in Ireland, and at the time of the Union 13,000*l.* were paid as a compensation to the owner of Asheaton. One of the sitting Members brought an action for his share of the money. He was nonsuited, and the Learned Judge told him that he ought to be ashamed of coming into Court with such a claim. Other Members could furnish ample information of the same kind from England. A great deal had been said of the possessions of this kind belonging to the Dukes of Devonshire and Bedford, and to the Marquesses of Lansdown and Hertford, and of the admirable faculty they enjoyed of discovering young gentlemen of genius, and rewarding them by a seat in Parliament; but was that the Constitution? Was it not the order of the House that neither Peer nor Prelate should interfere with the freedom of election? Was it then to be endured that Gentlemen should tell them in that House that the Duke of Newcastle had the right of appointing a Member of the Commons House of Parliament? Should Gentlemen tell him in the teeth of that House, that the giving that power to a Lord was the "Old Constitution?" The franchises were given to the people, and the proposed Bill would not seize them from the people, but would compel the spoilators to restore them. He had heard the impartiality of Ministers impugned because, they allowed the Boroughs and Calne, Knaresborough, and Tavistock to retain their franchise. He learned that the corporation of Calne contained but forty-six members, but by the Bill it would be thrown open [hear!] It was notorious that nomination Boroughs were sold, and the price of them as much inquired about, and as easily ascertained, as the price of the Stocks. All knew that the Boroughs were sold and bought just as readily as stalls in Smithfield: and yet, when they assembled there, they gravely came to an unanimous vote, that if any one should procure himself to be returned to that House by bribery, or by other corrupt practices, the House would proceed to punish such an individual with the utmost severity [hear!]; and how did they deal with this vote afterwards? why, they laughed at it, and made a joke of it; but let him tell them that the people out of doors did not relish such jokes [hear!]. A good deal had been said about Corporation robbery, but, on making inquires, he found that out of 36 of the Boroughs to be disfranchised, sixteen only had the right of voting in the Corporations; and that neither Appleby, Aldborough, nor Borough bridge, were Corporations at all [laughter]. If, after the passing of this measure, there should still be found one rotten borough remaining, God help that one; for (said the Hon. and Learned Member), if I may pass from the poverty of the lawyer to the full flushed hilarity of the fox-hunter, there would be a glorious tally ho! till the victim was run down [cheers and laughter]. He thought the measure would be beneficial to Scotland, The only Member for Scotland who had spoken against the measure was Lord F. L. Gower, who was returned by "four-and twenty parchment men, all of a row" (Sutherland. shire), who were directly under the influence of his family. London had at present eight Members, and this measure would give to it sixteen Members; Edinburgh had at present one Member, and this measure would give to it two Members. Dublin had two Members, and this measure would give it no addition. Why should not the Members of the metropolis of Ireland be doubled, as well as the Members for the metropolis of England and for the metropolis of Scotland? Even if its population was to be the guide, Dublin might claim an increase of its Representatives, for its population was above one-fourth of the population of London. The Hon. and Learned Member then adverted to the Representation of the Irish Counties, and having showed that many of the English Counties which were to have additional Members contained less population than the Irish Counties, suggested that the counties of Antrim Cork, Down, Galway, Kerry, Mayo, Tipperary, and Tyrone should each have the privilege of sending one additional Member. Again, with respect to the franchise in Ireland, something should be done. The Disfranchisement Bill had cut off in Galway 32,000 voters, Cork, 5,000 voters; Dublin, 10,000 voters; Kerry, 3,776 voters; Tyrone, 6,600 voters. That bill had reduced the constituency of Tyrone to 364 voters; that of Carlow to 140 voters; and, in short, it had almost reduced the constituency of Ireland to the narrow limits in number of the constituency of Scotland. This then, was another objection to the Bill with respect to Ireland. It prevented the voter for property in a town from having a vote for a county for that property. Belfast was in the county Antrim, and, if the votes in that country upon account of property in Belfast were to be done away with, the constituent body would be deprived of many of its best members. The same might be said with respect to Tralee, and the county of Kerry. He would propose, therefore, that the right of such voters should not be interfered with. He also contended that a 10*l.* freehold was too high a standard for a country franchise in Ireland. It had been stated that the system worked well. Ask the agriculturists whether it worked well. Let them go into the country and read the effects of it by the light of those fires which lately raged in many parts of England. Did it work well here? Let them go to the gaols, where thousands were immured for offences against the Game Laws. Let them go there and ask the poachers whether it worked well? Had the system worked well in Ireland? Is not everyt cabin there the abode of misery? Is no hunger stalking in her streets? Is not starvation staring in the face a vast portion of its inhabitants? I invoke the House in the name of that God of mercy and charity, who, I feel confident, is in the hearts of those whom I now address—I invoke you to do for Ireland what you purpose to do for England and Scotland. Do not fear the result. Let the measure pass, and the country will be secured against future convulsion and revolution.—[At the conclusion of Mr. O'Connell's speech the cheering was loud and long continued.]

Mr. ATTWOOD (Boroughbridge) concurred in much that fell from the Honourable Member for Waterford, but not in the principles of the Bill. Admitting that there was a demand for Reform, was that House to be swayed by the multitude? Were the vested rights of individuals, were the Privileges and Charters of Boroughs and Towns to be sacrified? Difficulties and distress prevailed in some parts of the country, and it was in these the present clamour for Reform had its orgin. The only foundation of power the present Government had, was, this clamour for Re[illegible] only thing which kept them in place[illegible] the object of this measure was to advance the interests, and comply with the just desires of the people, but he did not think the plan well calculated to effect those objects. It appeared to him, that at present all interests—the landed, the commercial, and trading interests—were adequately represented, and that if this measure passed, they would not be any longer so represented. How could the House go so far in the work of confiscation, and expect that the people would be prevented from going further He declared the measure a revolutionary one? and not a measure for Reform.

Mr. Serjeant LEFROY (Dublin University) considered the lopping off of boroughs a dismemberment of the Constitution. When Parliament gave way to the clamour against boroughs, let them beware when the popular cry was raised against Church property and the Funds, that they did not give way; how could they resist future clamour, having once given way to popular excitement? If the measure was passed, there would be danger that it would furnish a precedent for the spoliation of Church property. He recommended the House to go on firmly, and with determination, in supporting the principles of the Constiiution. They should not yield to clamour. They should not admit that [illegible] Parliament had lost the confi[illegible]ople, but put a negative on the [illegible]alously and religiously defending the [illegible]iberties of the Constitution.

Sir J. S. YORKE (Reigate) could not consent to cut his own Parliamentary throat, as it were, but did not think so deeply as some Honourable Members did upon the success of the measure. He was satisfied that the Honourable Persons who had brought forward the measure, had the interest of the country at heart. He did not wish to make any violent opposition, but would rather see the Ministers sail into a secure haven with their prize. It was, however, most extraordinary that a Whig Administration had brought in the Bill of Rights, and that the Constitution of 1688 was to be re-modelled by a Whig Administration in 1831. There could be no doubt that Certain Members were dissatisfied on losing their boroughs, merely because they did not fall into the line formed by the Noble Paymaster of the Forces. To disfranchise his Right Honourable Friend, the Member for Wareham (Mr. Calcraft), without giving him notice, was rather hard. If his Honourable Friend had received only nine months' notice, he might have increased the population of his borough [a laugh]. The Honourable and Gallant Officer, after observing that the Isle of Ely and the town of Devonport had been improperly passed over, said he should vote against the measure, because he was satisfied it would not answer. When they came to get a pull upon it in the Committee, something might be done; but he might assure the House that it would

not be what it was after it had been through the Committee.

Mr. BETHELL (Yorkshire) said the call for Reform was not confined to the lower classes; it was loudest among the middle class, which posessed much purity. He was prepared to support ample and effectual reform; at the same time he could have wished the question had been introduced with more caution [hear, hear!]. He admitted that too much influence was exercised by persons of large property, and would, therefore, apply the pruning knife, but not the axe [hear!]. He had no doubt that men of Noble families would find their way to seats in that House after the adoption of the proposed measure, for he well knew the feeling of the people: but he really lamented that the measure could not be carried into effect without injury to the moneyed and mercantile interest.

Mr. PRAED (St. Germains) thought it would be difficult to improve the present state of Parliament. It might be urged that large towns should be represented; but if they took away the [illegible]ghs, where could they find seats for the East & [illegible]st India Interest? It might be said the Mem[illegible] for other places could represent those [illegible] but if the Members for Buckingh[illegible] Dumfries sat for those places, they must represent the interest of their constituents. He should oppose all Reform which went to remodelling the Constitution. Every body must have seen, that for some time past an attempt had been made, and he thought more successfully made than it ought to have been, to im[illegible] respect which the House of Peers had received from the people of this country, and which, in his opinion, it ought still to enjoy. He feared, that, in pursuing this object of Reform, they should be induced to step out of the House of Commons, and to place their foot upon the threshold of another House [cheers]. He feared that the House of Commons would become surreptitiously supreme, and that one ancient and illustrious branch of the Constitution would be swept away [cheers]. As he admitted the existence of defects in the representation, he might be asked what degree or kind of Reform he was disposed to support? His answer would be, that wherever a grievance was proved in the delinquency of a borough, he would transfer its justly forfeited franchise to one of the large unrepresented towns. No reasonable man could view this as a final measure. It was only a step from which the Constitution could be assailed with more destructive effect by its enemies: and if this were a measure as had been seriously said, by the Right Honourable First Lord of the Admiralty, calculated to satisfy all moderate men, they should scorn to see measures calculated to satisfy the most violent. A few more Bills upon the same principle would throw the Government and the Legislature into the hands of men from whom the country would see new policies with regard to trade and all other great subjects of Government [illegible] and all other great subjects of [illegible]quish rashly adopted, and as rashly relin[illegible] upon ed! they would see a war of aggression on the first opportunity which presented itself, and from which they would only be delivered by a peace of humiliation [loud cheers]. The cutting off sixty-two Members he considered was wholly uncalled for, and that the uumber of Members was not too great for the extensive duties which fell upon them.—He hoped that the measure would be revised, and that, instead of being abolished, some of the vacant franchises would be given to places and interests not comprised in the plan of the Noble Lord, and not directly represented in Parliament. He would suggest to the Government that some of these Members might be given to the Islands of Jamaica and Barbadoes. And when they were about to admit so great an accession of democratical spirit into that House, he put it to them to consider whether it would not be wise also to strengthen the Representatives of the higher and more highly educated classes, by doubling the number of the Members for the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. It was not from the poor crazy Radical that the blow would come, but from a party called *Doctrinaires*—a set of colder and more calculating Radicals, men who maximized and minimized human nature [cheers]. The people had been told to take the measure in order that they might get more—to receive it as the first instalment of a debt due to them, and which would at least supply funds for the prosecution of their other claims. Nay, the prayer of many of the Petitions was, that the resources of the Church should be applied to the satisfaction of the exigencies of the country.

Sir J. GRAHAM (Cumberland) said, the object of the Bill was to restore to the people their fair share of influence, and he could not understand why it should be denominated a revolutionary measure. The present system ought not to be continued, and it could not be expected that the people should bear it without complaint. Sixteen Peers returned 76 Members to the House, and could any man say that a system of representation admitting of such gross abuse could be considered as part and parcel of the British Constitution [hear, hear!]? It was not intended to disturb those places which really had constituents; the plain intention was to give to industry, intelligence, and property, that fair and rational degree of importance to which they were entitled.

The debate was then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9.

Reform Meetings.—Colonel Trench (Cambridge) called the attention of the House to the language of intimidation which had been used by others as well as Ministers. A Mr. Hill, a lawyer, had said, that there was an audacious opposition to the Reform Bill in the House of Commons; and a Mr. Tooke, a Solicitor, had said at the same Meeting, that the people would arm in support of this plan, and overwhelm by force the opposition offered. Similar language had been held at another Meeting. He wished the Ministers joy of their new associates. But he contended, that every Member of that House was bound to resist intimidation. A Colonel Edmonston had said at a Meeting at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, that the question was, whether the measure should be decided fairly, or whether the people should support it by force?

Mr. LITTLETON (Staffordshire) disapproved of violent language, and added, that Honourable Members, in calling the measure revolutionary, had used unjustifiable language.

THE ADJOURNED DEBATE was then resumed.

Mr. PERCEVAL (Newport, Isle of Wight) gave his most determined opposition to the Bill, and felt confident that if the measure passed into a law, it would give a death-blow to the Constitution. The friends with whom he acted had resolved that leave should be given to bring in the Bill without a division; yet they had resolved, at the same time, to leave nothing unattempted for the purpose of counteracting its tendency and effects. Though he was the holder of a sinecure place (a pension bestowed upon the Hon. Gentleman after the assassination of his father by Bellingham), and the representative of a close Corporation, he asserted that he opposed the present measure not from feelings of private interest, but from conviction. It had been said that the people loudly demanded their rights, and that the House had not the power to refuse them. He would, on the contrary, contend that Parliament had the most undoubted right to refuse what had thus been demanded. Complaints had been made of those who described the measure as revolutionary; could it be considered otherwise when force and threats were applied—when they were threatened from within and from without—when the Press threatened them, and the public Meetings of the People threatened them? And did not that sort of proceeding imply a force that was nothing short of revolutionary? He entreated them to look at the language used by the Daily Press upon the subject of the Reform Bill—the vile daily Press of England—that corrupt and profligate thing, the Daily press of England. They were the slaves of the Press. He need not confine himself to general remarks on the course which the newspapers had taken, for he had particular instances. In *The Morning Chronicle*—a paper which was not written without great talents and ability—without great consistency of purpose, and wachfulness of opportunity, those Republican principles which were held by the man who conducted it—in *The Morning Chronicle*, he said, he found a comment on Lord Grey's celebrated remark, that he would stand or fall by his Order, to the effect that the writer had no hesitation in saying that the House of Peers, under certain circumstances, could not continue to exist [cheers]. When they looked round and saw the spirit of innovation—the desire of revolutionary change so widely spread, it was impossible not to see that the light and thoughtless dealing with vested rights, of which this measure set the example, was of a most revolutionary and dangerous tendency.

Mr. D. W. HARVEY (Colchester) said the measure had no revolutionary tendency, and that if any revolution were to take place, it would be mainly owing to such doctrines as those delivered by Members who opposed the plan. If the rotten boroughs were to be disfranchised to-morrow, able men would still find their way into the House. If the people were allowed to send in their representatives to the House, it would check the mischievous power of the Church and the Aristrocracy. The Bill was pregnant with benefits, and no one opposed it exeept those whose interests were assailed.

Mr. GOULBUEN (Armagh) expressed his surprise that the Honourable Member (Mr. Harvey) should support the Bill, when it would disfranchise 900 of his voters. He did not deny that Parliament had the power to deal with the elective franchise as they thought fit; but instead of pressing the measure they ought to apply the franchises to places whose non-representation created some apparent blemishes in the constitution. Some of the most efficient Members would not be able to re-enter the House if they had no Boroughs to return them; and he would ask how, after the measure was carried were the Ministers of the Crown to be introduced into Parliament? If it were intended that Ministers were to have seats upon the tenure of office, he contended it would be attended with great inconvenience and confusion,

Mr. LENNARD (Maldon) said, that although the measure would disfranchise a large number of his Constituents, yet he was confident they would receive it with unqualified satisfaction. He should support the Bill but when it came into the Committee he hoped to see some modifications.

The Hon. CHARLES DOUGLAS (Lanarkshire) considered the measure to be one of violence and injustice, and trusted that some explanations of the plan would be given in due time to enable the people of Scotland to see its disadvantages as well as its advantages.

Mr. Alderman WAITHMAN (City of London) spoke in support of the Motion. He said that the reason why there had been no Petitions for the last few years was, that the Catholic measure and the Repeal of the Test Acts were then in agitation, and the Reformers agreed to wait and see the result. They now felt confidence in the Government, and in that House, and they therefore came forward with their Petitions, but in a better spirit than had ever animated them before. A long system of misgovernment and of abuse had convinced them that nothing but an extensive Reform would relieve them from their sufferings.

Mr. GORDON (Seaford) said, that as the measure would destroy the rights of his Constituents, he should oppose it. The town of Seaford had increased in population since the Charter was granted, and his constituents were now to be disfranchised because they were poor.

Mr. BAYNTUN (York) gave the Bill his firm support, and felt that it would be danger[illegible] reject it.

Mr. T. P. COURTENAY (Totness) opposed the measure. He denied that Totness was a close or a decayed borough, and objected to one of its Representatives being taken away.

Lord STANLEY (Lancashire) said, that numerous letters from Correspondents assured him that the measur[illegible]had not only received the assent, but the approbation of the people. He wished to impress upon those Honourable Members who opposed the Bill, that their opposition would be the subject of notice among their constituents. His hope was, that he should at last see that which he had been looking for during the last thirty-six years—namely, the people of England fairly represented.

Mr. K. DOUGLAS (Dumfries, &c.) said, there appeared to be great inconsistency in the proposed change respecting boroughs in Scotland, and hoped for some explanation.

Mr. T. S. DUNCOMBE (Hertford) observed that all the arguments they had heard against the plan were from persons who had no constituents. He approved of the measure, and considered it would get rid of influence among the Aristocracy, which had too long disgraced that House. The people would never stand by tamely and see the Ministers defeated. If the measure was rejected, he would recommend Ministers to dissolve Parliament, and would also advise the Crown to suspend the writs for the sixty rotten boroughs, believing, as he did, that the public would consider such a proceeding an act of justice [hear, hear!]. There was a party in the House of those Hon. Members who had been Ministers, or fain would be Ministers, that would be glad to turn out the present Ministers, upon the question of Reform; but did those Hon. Members suppose that the country would be satisfied with their sham system of Reform! No; let them not "lay the flattering unction" to their Tory souls [immense laughter].

Mr. TENNANT (St. Alban's) supported the plan.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL then replied. He complained that at least two-thirds of the opponents of the Bill had confined themselves to personal jokes and taunts, instead of treating it as its importance deserved. The Noble Lord defended the arrangement made by Government, and contended that no other one could have been made which would have been more impartial or more satisfactory. The Government had been directed in their calculation by official documents, and had not proceeded upon private information.

The question, that leave be given to bring in a Bill to amend the Representation of England and Wales, was then put from the Chair.

The voices which shouted forth "Aye" were loud and many; but when

The SPEAKER, in the usual form, put the question in the negative, there were only three voices cried, "No!" one of which was remarkable for its loudness, and the others scarcely audible.

The SPEAKER having announced that the question was carried in the affirmative, that announcement was received with loud cheers from the Ministerial Benches.

The Bill was then ordered to be brought in; and Lord John Russell stated, that he proposed to move the second reading on Monday next.

SCOTCH AND IRISH REFORM BILLS.—Lord John Russell than moved for leave to bring in Bills for Reform in Representation of Ireland and Scotland.—Leave was given on the understanding that the discussion was to take place on the second reading.—Adjourned at three o'clock.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRONTIERS OF POLAND, FEB. 15.

We have just learnt that the head-quarters of Count Diebitsch will probably arrive at Brock General Manderstierna will arrive to day at Lornza, and is to advance along the Polish frontiers towards Plock. Prince Schakoski will have his head-quarters to-day at Szcyuczyn. Twenty regiments of Don Cossacks will arrive to day in the vicinity of Stonyn, near Grodno, and have orders to follow the main body along the frontiers. In a fortnight the Imperial Guards are expected to enter the kingdom of Poland, and probably in the province of Augustowa. General V. Fricken is appointed Governor General of that province, and will reside in Sawalki.

Another letter from the Polish frontiers, of the 18th February, says "We have received from travellers the following accounts: A Russian corps, under General Geismar, is said to have passed the Vistula at Pulawy, and soon afterwards to have had an engagement near that place, the successful result of which enabled General Geismar to make himself master of Radoms, and thence to continue his march to Rosyn. General Roznicki has had an engagement near Pultusk, the result of which was very unfavourable to the insurgents, who sent many woundde to Warsaw."

WARSAW, FEB. 17.

A serious look at our situation fills the mind with apprehension. For some days past we have distinctly heard the roaring of the cannon. Several streets are ready barricaded, and the principal edifices (such as the Bank, &c.) are to be put in a state of defence. The women who have any means of doing so, leave the [illegible] Want begins to be felt—the bakers' shops without bread—supplies are not to be depen[illegible] upon. Beyond the Vistula every thing consumed by the army; on this side the C[illegible] sacks hover about and interrupt the comm[illegible] cations. The pecuniary resources of the [illegible] vernment and of the inhabitants are exhau[illegible] the collection of the taxes is out of the [illegible] tion; it has been necessary even to s[illegible] drawing of the Lottery. This is the pi[illegible] of a city which but a few months ago enjoy[illegible] a degree of increasing prosperity which jus[illegible] fied the hopes for the future, and which lowe[illegible] over it and threatens it with speedy destru[illegible] tion.

KONIGSBERG, FEB. 17.

Our Gazette of to-day says—"According to accounts from the Polish frontiers, the Russian army had advanced to within six (twenty-seven) miles of Warsaw, and it was expected that a battle must soon take place. The forces opposed to each other are estimated at 200,000. Travellers coming from Riga cannot sufficiently praise the fine appearance and equipments of the Russian army. The cavalry and the artillery horses are superior to what they have been on any former occasion. Several pulks of Cossacks are in Poland on both sides of the frontiers, and main body of the Russian army appears to be assembling about Pultusk. A great number of Cossacks had entered Poland opposite Thorn." The same Paper says—"According to news from Poland the Russians have already advanced to Pultusk and Brelsk; and the Polish head-quarters have retired to Okuniew (about fourteen English miles from Praga,) the Russians advancing in great force along the road from Brzesc. LITESWSKA has reported that wounded Poles are almost [illegible] brought to Warsaw, before which city the Poles seem to intend to fight the decisive battle. Travellers say they have began at Warsaw to unpave the streets, to make barricades, and place cannon for the defence of them. Some thousand recruits are again assembled about Plock, formed into battalions and sent to Warsaw, but there are among them lads of twelve or thirteen years of age, many of whom have deserted and fled over the frontiers. The Polish frontier on the left bank of the Vistula is wholly unprotected, as even the keepers in the forests have been summoned to Warsaw to be formed into companies of Yagers. *Morn. Post, March* 3.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, SUNDAY EVENING, MARCH 1ST.

I have received by this morning's post several letters and journals from the North of Europe, containing details of the movements of the Russian armies. As they come, however, through Russian and Prussian hands, they are liable, of course, to be tinged by opinions adverse to the cause of Poland. On the 23d instant, at Berlin, there had been received no intelligence of a general action between the Polish and Russian corps; but no doubt whatever was entertained that about that time a general combat must have taken place, from the proximity of the hostile lines, and the order which it was known General Diebitsch had issued on the 14th instant, for all the Russian advanced guards, which he had at first spread along the whole front of his line of operations, to concentrate, for the purpose of advancing directly upon Warsaw

One of the letters which I have received from St. Petersburgh, dated on the 13th, contains the copy of an Ukase issued [illegible] Emperor Nicholas on the 11th February, by which he orders out, without delay, the first great conscription of his subjects. The only parts of the Russian empire excepted from this military burden are the provinces of Bessarabia and Caucasus. This first demand of the autocrat is for three out of every 500 men capable of bearing arms. The estimate of the result, as far as I can judge from the population, will be from 80,000 to 90,000 men.

The Duke de Mortemart had his audience of the Emperor on the 10th instant. I [illegible] already apprised you of the failure of [illegible] mission as a pacificator. The Russian [illegible] of General Geismar, which operates on [illegible] extreme right wing of General Diebitsch's plan of the campaign, had passed the Vistula, and entered and taken Radoms. By an order of the day in St. Petersburgh, the Imperial Guards were to leave the capital on the 26th of this month, and to enter Poland by Angustowo, there to form a left wing for the general army. Geismar had advanced, leaving General Kreuz in occupation of Pulawy, which is I believe the property and principal place of residence of the Polish Prince Czatoriski. The Russians, of course, say they have been every where well received.

I have also a few letters this morning from Poland. They are confident, indeed enthusiastic, and avow that their plan is not to hazard a general action; but that, if pressed by circumstances, they will not avoid even such a rencontre. They mention the peasantry and population of the towns as everywhere contributing to resist the enemy.

The accounts by these private letters from Prussia indicate warlike preparations on a very large scale. Regiments were every where in constant exercise; a very strong reinforcement was sent into Luxembourg, and nine months' provisions universally supplied to the fortresses upon the Rhine.

I saw, last night, a courier who left Naples on the 13th instant, and arrived here late yesterday. He brings intelligence of tranquillity in that capital, and that as he passed through Rome the insurrection was put

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. He likewise positively states, that ugh it was known the Austrians intend- occupy Modena, they had not so occu- it when he passed through on the even- of the 17th. He admits, however, that were in great force in the immediate bourhood. This man's statement is at ce with the letters received yesterday taly, and with the fact which I know atively, of Count Appony's commu- to General Sebastiani of the intention he Emperor of Austria to reinstate the ke of Modena. Still I am not aware that courier could have had any motive to ctice deception upon me, and he declares t the patriots were in the full exercise of r power when he crossed the Modenese te on the evening of the 17th.—*Times*, ch 3. Y.

PARIS, Saturday Evening.

I have just received the important news of the formation of the new French Ministry, finished 12 o'clock this day by the King at the Palais oyal, and ordered to be inserted in the *Moniteur* of to-morrow (Sunday). I say this news is portant, because the change this day made for "a peace" ministry. How the new machine will work in these tempestuous times, it too soon to inquire. The premier is a man of ound judgment, entirely pacific in his views, ut naturally of an irritable and impatient mper, amidst a host of solid and excellent ualities. Baron Louis is likewise irritable; ut reflection and the necessity of standing well ogether in such times as these will probably oderate shades of opinion in the cabinet. The ositive acceptance of the Marine by de Rigny not at this moment known: he is the nephew Baron Louis, and the offer is made to him the Council; there can be no doubt of his cepting it.

The following are the members who compose e new Ministry:—

Mr. Cassimir Perier, President without portfolio.

Baron Louis, Minister of Finance.

Count d'Argout, Minister of the Interior.

M. Beranger, Minister of Justice.

Admiral de Rigny, Minister of Marine.

M. Barthe remains Minister of Public Instruction.

Marshal Soult retains the Ministry of War, and General Sebastiani that for Foreign Affairs.—*Times, March* 16.

(EXTRACTS FROM PRIVATE LETTERS.)

WARSAW, FEB. 28.

I wrote you by last post, and now write again to say, we are still in the land of the living: how long we may remain so, God only knows.

Early in the morning of the 25th inst., the Russians having received considerable reinforcements, not less than 25,000 men, drew forth their whole army in line of battle in front of the forest, and began a most desperate attack on the left wing of the Polish army, near Jablonna. The attack was manfully sustained by the General Uminski (who had just having arrived, recently made his escape from Prussia); he succeeded after fighting very hard to repulse and drive them back, and having taken 8 pieces of cannon, spiked them, neither having horses nor time to take them off: he, however, at length succeeded in driving the Russians to the Forest, and stop their firing. General Uminski then attacked the Russian centre, and penetrated their lines, making dreadful slaughter on penetrating them from their position. To fulfil his promise General Diebitsch had calculated on the throne of Poland in a month from the day his Imperial Majesty had been dethroned; but on Friday the month expired. Having received the reinforcements, he brought the whole into action, with his 400 cannon playing away all day. Being so close to the town, you may suppose what were the feelings of the inhabitants, particularly the women. It appears he calculated most on the left wing of his army, which he had an enormous force, with which expected to be able to penetrate the right the Polish army, situated near Crochow, the command of Chlopicki and Skrzynecki. The battle was sanguinary in the extreme. The Russians made six tremendous charges, and were six times repulsed with great loss. A seventh time they made a desperate charge, which, being directed against a newly-raised regiment, caused some disorder and a partial retreat; the enemy perceiving this, sent immediately two regiments of cuirassiers, fresh troops, belonging to the recent reinforcement; both officers and men were half drunk. Diebitsch had thus prepared them for the desperate work he had cut out for their execution. They made a tremendous attack, and for a moment succeeded in putting the new-formed regiment into disorder, got round to their rear, among the wounded, ammunition, and peasants' waggons; but the newly-raised troops having promptly received the assistance of the Polish lancers, as suddenly recovered from their panic, formed themselves again in order of battle, and the two regiments of Russian Cuirassiers were literally cut to pieces; only 20 officers, mostly officers, were made, and only made their escape to inform General Diebitsch of their disaster. Thus they suffered for their temerity by the loss of two regiments: the commander of one of the regiments was taken prisoner. The intention of General Diebitsch was that they should penetrate the Polish line, and cut their way through to Warsaw; but they met their fate. This affair being so very decisive, the Russians left the field of battle, and retired again into their strong hold in the forest. The loss of the Russians, on that day, was upwards of 15,000 killed and wounded, and 600 prisoners, 3 pieces of cannon taken, and 8 spiked. The loss of the Poles was great: the killed and wounded are reckoned about 5,000. This may be considered as a great victory gained by the Poles over the Russians, when you take into consideration the disproportion in numbers, and the immense strength of the Russian artillery. You may judge of the intrepid bravery of Chlopicki, when he had three horses shot under him on that memorable day, and was wounded in the foot, though not dangerously. He was obliged to be carried off the field of battle. The colonel of the new Warsaw Regiment was also wounded, and unfortunately was not with his men at the seventh charge of the Russians, which prevented the battle being so decidedly victorious. Prince Radziwill lost the valuable services of his right hand man, on the brave Chlopicki being wounded.

I yesterday paid the Polish soldiers a visit at the batteries at Praga; they were in good spirits. Since Friday every thing remains quiet, no fighting. The conduct of Prince Radziwill is universally extolled: he has seen superior merit in General Skrzynecki, the third in command: the Prince proposed to resign in his favour, the second in command seconded the proposal, and we all look with confidence to Skrynecki; all the inhabitants are now going to take the oath of allegiance to the present Government.—*Times, March* 15.

"PARIS, TUESDAY EVENING.

"The Berlin papers to the 9th instant have reached Paris this day. The *State Gazette* contains nothing additional respecting the fate of Warsaw. Private letters from Warsaw, which arrived through Berlin by the same estafette, describe the Russian army as still manœuvring at the two distant points I alluded to in a former letter, with the apparent intention of attempting to cross the Vistula. The corps of observation was still before Praga, but without renewing their attacks. The Polish army was divided on each side of the Vistula, and moving as circumstances dictated.

"The entire Polish loss in killed and wounded in the late severe battles is estimated at between 6,000 and 7,000 men; that of the Russians at 10,000; the numbers are in many of the private letters much exaggerated. The official accounts from St. Petersbugh, as well as private letters received this morning through Frankfort, dated in the Russian camp before Praga, on the 26th ult. confirm the previous account of the desperate resistance which the Poles have made, but, as may be expected, claim the victory. The Frankfort letters of the 11th state, that additional troops were ordered to reinforce the garrison of Dresden, as the people were evincing great dissatisfaction at the project of the constitution which had been presented to the States. They object to the plan of two Chambers, and prefer to have only one, as at Hesse Cassel.

"All the private letters received this day from Vienna concur in asserting, that orders had been depatched from Vienna for the entrance of the Austrian army into Modena. This armed interposition, it is stated, must have been executed about the 6th inst. Austria has at this moment in Lombardy a completely equipped army of 80,000 men.—*Times March* 17. Y.

WARSAW, MARCH ...ished the

The National Government has published at Warsaw the following ordinance:—"As long as the state of siege, and its environs are considered in a state of siege, and its environs are considered in a direction of all the senior of the town (General Moyczynski). It will be his duty to prevent those persons who might endanger the safety of the country from remaining in the district which has been declared in a state of siege. He will not allow any one either to build or destroy houses, magazines, bridges, barricades, &c., unless the person so acting shall have received orders to that effect from the proper authorities. Superior orders, or the appearance of the enemy in the environs of the capital, may authorize the Governor to send out of the town the useless or suspected subjects, to prevent the departure of artisans, or the translation of any commodity; to remove whatever might prevent the effect of the cannon, or render more difficult the execution of military movements, and to destroy outside the town whatever might serve as a protection to the enemy. The Commissary of War and the Governor will have the immediate direction of the garrison. The Governor, and a committee, the Minister of War, and all the Generals, and superior officers present, will compose the Tribunal of war. The Commander will have a decisive, the others a deliberative vote: all the members must observe silence. Whoever shall attempt to conclude a capitulation contrary to the law of 1811, shall be taken before the tribunal of war as a traitor, and shall be punished with all the severity of military law. In order to punish, in an exemplary manner, all actions contrary to law, the Governor-General, will establish an extraordinary tribunal. This tribunal shall be composed of a general or colonel, as president, two captains, seven lieutenants, a reporter, and a secretary. To condemn, five votes will be necessary; and to acquit, three will be sufficient."

The *Courier of Warsaw* of the 28th of February says—"Yesterday no battle took place. It is said that the greatest part of the Russian army has marched towards Plock: General Diebitsch is at the head of this division. The rest remains to observe the fortifications of Praga." The same paper states that several persons have lately arrived from the environs of Zamose, and that they had not met on their road with a single detachment of the enemy. General Dwernicki had sent three Russian officers prisoners to Warsaw.

The Generalissimo Skrzynecki has, by an order of the day, forbidden the journals to give any intelligence from the army, except the official reports. The *State Gazette* observes, that such an order has been long called for, as, through the medium of the papers, the enemy might follow all the movements of the army. The Governor-General has apprised the inhabitants of the capital, that all the arms lost in transporting the wounded must, when found, be immediately delivered up to the Government; whoever should act contrary to this order will be considered as guilty of a crime against the state, and tried by the tribunal of war.

The Governor denounces, also, the severest penalties against those inhabitants who should continue to conceal in their houses any soldiers of the line still able to bear arms.—*Times March* 18.

BERLIN, MARCH 5.

For many days we had been without any news from Poland, a circumstance which left full scope to the invention of that class of men whose occupation is to play upon the credulity of the public. This town two was consequently full of reports of every description. Among others, it was stated that the Russians had taken posession of Warsaw, and that what remains of the Polish army had been allowed to take shelter in the Prussian States. The accounts received yesterday and the day before, although they contain nothing of this kind, are not void of interest. The great drama is evidently drawing to a close: the action advances rapidly, men's passions are kept alive, and for the honour of the Poles, at least, be it hoped, that the catastrophe will not dishonour the management of the piece. Indeed, the conduct of the army hitherto seems to warrant the highest expectations, and makes one believe that it, at least, is resolved to conquer or die. It would perhaps be no easy task to discover the precise cause of the Prince Radzivill's resignation; suffice it to say, that the motives imputed to him by a great number of people are less generous than those which it is now generally admitted had caused the resignation of Chlopicki. But in this case, as in the former, the suspicions may prove groundless. The Diet has conferred the command upon General Skzynecki, who was expected to show more resolution than his predecessors; and, indeed, from the exalted idea one is led to form of a Polish chieftain, i might perhaps be expected that he would scorn to shrink from the responsibility of his office, but fearlessly would face the victor's frown, and loaded with the whole odium of the war, would throw open to the tyrant his naked breast as the sole mark to attract his fury and resentment. An ignominious death might be the reward of such heroism, but the sympathy of all nations would gather round the hero's grave and mark his name immortal.

The sentiment that though there may not be a single Pole, of any note, unready to shed the last drop of his blood on the field of battle, all are prepared to be held answerable for all the late events in Poland, and to expose themselves thus to the certainty of meeting with the fate that always awaits the leaders of an unsucsessful revolution. But this reluctance of the chiefs to assume any kind of responsibility has produced the worst effects. Hence the sudden change which appears to have taken place among a portion of the people, many of whom accuse the nobles of having engaged them in a desperate contest without having had the intention of carrying it on. By an order of the National Government the whole kingdom has been declared in a state of war; but the municipality, convinced, it is said, that the Russians seek only for a pretext to exterminate the whole nation, has declared that the capital ought not to be exposed to the dangers of a long siege, and that the only resource left to the citizens was to throw themselves on the generosity and moderation of the Emperor. At the time of this declaration the head-quarters of General Debitsch were at a very short distance from the gates of Warsaw. All the houses outside the ramparts of Praga had been set of fire by order on the Polish Government. A very fierce engagement took place on the 24th, and near Bialolenka, at no great distance from Praga. No official account has yet been published. The Warsaw papers state that the Poles had gained, as usual, a barren and bloody victory. The troops, on both sides, fought with their wonted courage. The Russians, seconded by no less than 150 cannons, did dreadful havoc on the Polish army: whole files of men were swept off at once, and at one moment both armies were completely enveloped in an immense cloud of smoke. The Poles, however, commanded by General Brucowiecki, surpassed themselves on this occasion, They repelled seven times the attack of the enemy, took 12 cannon, and kept possession of the field of battle. The Poles have lost, according to their own accounts, about 3,000 men. The brave Chlopicki was wounded in the foot, and General Zymirski was not expected to survive. The loss of the Russians has not been yet ascertained, but it was supposed to be much greater than that of the Poles. Four of their Generals were killed. During the battle an accident occurred which greatly contributed to heighten the terror of the scene, and to increase the loss of the Polish army. A waggon of grenades took fire by accident, and the explosion proved fatal to many, and nearly disabled a whole regiment. In Cracow General Dwernicki has gained some advantages over the enemy, and that province is represented to be now entirely free.

On the 24th of February the Russians were collecting a very considerable body of troops in the environs of Praga. It was expected that they were about to make a vigorous attack on the fortress, and that in spite of every obstacle they would be soon under the walls of Warsaw. The National Government has issued the following proclamation to the proprietors of the houses outside the ramparts of Praga:—"The late events have shown the necessity of destroying those residences situate outside the ramparts of Praga, in order to deprive the enemy of a shelter from the fire directed against his attack. The country requires this sacrifice from you, and imposes upon the Government the sacred obligation of granting you a compensation for your loss. The National Government promises most solemnly to acquit the debt as soon as possible, according to the decree passed in the Diet on the 7th of this month.—*Time March* 18.

The French papers of Tuesday, which we received yesterday, are almost exclusively occupied with the discussion of questions relating to foreign politics, particularly the question of Poland, Belgium, and Italy. In all these cases the revolutionary party ... an interference to extend the triumph ... their principles. In the case of Italy ... especially, they find a more direct provoca... interference by the threatened interven... Austria. They only forget one thing,—namely, that if Austria sends troops to put down the insurrection in Bologna, Modena, and Parma, she will find a pretext, if not a justification, of her invasion, in the direct attack which the revolutionists of those districts have made on her sovereiguty, in proposing, by the establishment of a general Italian confe... to shake the allegiance of her Milanese ... Venetian subjects. This gives Austria a right to consider these neighbours as enemies, and to take security against their plots by depriving them of their power of mischief. It is no intervention in the affairs of an unoffending neutral—it is the direct repulse of a declared enemy. Whether that enemy attacks by a hostile proclamation, or by an invading army, makes no difference in the right of retaliation. Nor is it of the slightest consequence in this question how Austria came by her Italian possessions. She may have no right to reign south of the Alps, and whenever she shall have been driven back into Germany, her interference in Italian affairs may lay a ground for the resistance of France. At present France is not called upon by any direct interest to suport the Italian revolutionists, or by the principle of non-intervention to repel the attacks of Austria. The case would be different were Austrian troops to invade Piedmont or Savoy. The frontiers of France might thus be menaced, and the French Government would have the best justification, from direct interest, to interfere.—*Times March* 4.

LISBON.

The private correspondence from Lisbon affords a melancholy account of the results of the recent defeat of the plot in furtherance of the claims of DONNA MARIA. The arrests are very numerous, and persons connected, either in the way of trade or otherwise, with Great Britain or France are chiefly selected. These accounts go on to say that "a meeting has been held of the Consuls-General of all nations resident in Lisbon, to enter a protest against the degrees of DON MIGUEL, appointing the extra-judicial Commission, for proceeding to the immediate trial of persons concerned in the late alleged conspiracy, and for the condemnation of those found guilty, without distinction or privileges; and to make representations to their respective Governments, of the expediency of taking immediate measures for the protection of their subjects. It is added that two Portuguese merchants in Lisbon have denounced 80 persons, principally merchants also; that Don MIGUEL has ordered the denounced persons to be taken up, but that the authorities, finding some of them to be persons of credit, have hesitated and want further orders. The English packet about to sail is said to be full of refugees, and a Liverpool vessel also—both are now surrounded by police-boats. Discount on government paper 32½."—*Globe, Feb.* 26.

The *Magnet* Lisbon packet arrived on Friday afternoon, bringing Senhora Silveira, with despatches from the Portuguese Government. The persons lately imprisoned for attempting to overturn Don Miguel's Government had undergone their trial by the special commission, and had been found guilty of only a part of the charge, by which their lives would be spared: On the 22d ult., we are informed in a *Lisbon Gazette*, "the auspicious day which restored to Portugal, after a long absence, the august Monarch who now happily governs Portugal, was celebrated with great splendour and enthusiasm. His Majesty held a drawing-room in the Palace of Ajuda, which was extremely brilliant." The proposed advance of duty on port wine appears to have excited some alarm, in Portugal, and some persons are pleased at the prospect of the question relating to the Methuen treaty coming to an issue between this country and the Portuguese Government. —*Falmouth Packet*,—*Times, March.* 15.

Letters from Constantinople of the 29th January do not confirm the reported preparations for war. The Russian Government has prohibited the export of grain from ports in the Black sea.

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